The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

Dand Tolson

VOL. I. No 154. SUBSCRIPTION { STAMPED.......... £2 10 0 / UN-STAMPED..... 1 5 0 }

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1859.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
First Benefit of LADY DON in this Theatre.
By desire, and under the patronage of his Excellency the LORD LIEUTENANT.
Positively the last appearance of Sir William Don, Bart., and Lady Don.
On This (SATURDAY), Oct. 29, 1859, the performances will commence with the comedy of
USED UP.
Sir Charles Coldstream, Sir William Don, Bart.
Mary (with a song), Lady Don.
To be followed by the petite comedy of
THE ROUGH DIAMOND.
Cousin Joe, Sir William Don, Bart.
Margery (with a song), Lady Don.
After which the laughable farce of
THE GOOD FOR NOTHING.
Tom Dibbles Sir William Don, Bart.
Nan (with a song), Lady Don.
To conclude with the farce of
A LAUGHING HYENA.
Doors open at a quarter to 7, Performance to commence at a quarter past 7 o'clock. Private boxes, £1 5s., £1 10s., and Dress circle, 3s. Second circle, 2s. Pit, 1s. Lr. Gal., 1s. Up. Gal. 3d. Second Price, at or near Nine o'clock—Dress Circle, 2s. Second Circle, 1s.6d. No Second Price to Pit or Galleries. Pass-out Checks not Transferable. No money returned.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
First appearance of Mr. Andrews, the Celebrated Comedian, from the Theatre Royal, Glasgow.
Every Evening Mr. Bruce Norton.
On This (SATURDAY) EVENING, 29th Oct., 1859,
Will be performed the celebrated Drama of
THE MYSTERIES OF PARIS.
La Chouette, or the Owl Mr. B. Norton.
In the course of the Evening a Hornpipe of Eight.
After which the laughable Farce of
A THUMPING LEGACY.
Jerry Ominous, Mr. Andrews.
To be followed by the Latest Edition of the New Burlesque Extravaganza of the
LADY OF LYONS TRAVESTIE;
Or, Two-Penny Pride and Penny Tense.
Claude Melnotte, Mr. Bruce Norton.
To conclude with the Laughable Farce of
THE RULE OF THREE.
Prices of admission.—Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper Gallery, 3d.

THE LAST WEEK
OF
THE EXHIBITION OF THE
LAST JUDGMENT!
1250 persons have seen this splendid Painting, which is now being Exhibited at the Rotundo for the last week. Open daily from 10 to 5, Admission 1s.; and in the evening from 6 to 10, Admission 6d.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.
OPENING OF THE SESSION.
The Winter Session will commence on MONDAY, 31st. The Introductory Lecture will be delivered by Dr. Jacob, at two o'clock.

THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL,
PETER-STREET, DUBLIN.
PHYSICIANS:
James F. Duncan, M.D., F.C.P., Physician to Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, 19, Gardiner's-place.
Alfred Hudson, M.D., F.C.P., 2, Merrion-square, North.
SURGEONS:
Albert J. Walsh, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., 89, Harcourt-street.
John Morgan, F.R.C.S.I., Senior Demonstrator of Anatomy, Royal College of Surgeons, 19, Ely-place.
John K. Barton, M.B., L.R.C.S.I., Lecturer on Anatomy, Trinity College, 16, Upper Pembroke-street.
Benjamin Wills Richardson, F.R.C.S.I., Member of the Court of Examiners in the Royal College of Surgeons, and one of the Hon. Secretaries to the Surgical Society of Ireland, 2, North Frederick-street.
This Hospital is now open for Clinical Instruction; and having been recently enlarged by the addition of an extensive wing, contains 100 beds, of which 30 are devoted to the Special Diseases of Infants and Children.
CLINICAL INSTRUCTION.
Two Medical and Two Surgical Lectures, including Lectures on the Diseases of the Eyes, will be delivered in each week; Bedside Instruction being given daily by both Physicians and Surgeons. Practical Demonstrations in the use of the Stethoscope and Microscope, as applied to the diagnosis of diseases, will be given during the Session.
DISPENSARY.
There is a numerously frequented Dispensary attached to the Hospital, which is attended daily by the Physicians and Surgeons, who will instruct the students in the diagnosis and treatment of the various forms of disease brought before them. Every facility will be given to the students for the performance of the minor operations in Surgery.
FEES.

For Nine Months' Hospital Attendance ...	...	£8	8	0
For Six Months' do. do. ...	...	6	6	0
For Summer Three Months' do. ...	...	3	3	0
Perpetual Pupils (paid at entrance)	...	21	0	0

PRIZES.
One Medical and one Surgical Prize will be givenat the close of the Session.
HOSPITAL RESIDENCE.
A House next door to, and communicating with, the Hospital has been fitted up for the reception of a limited number of Students, who will thus have the combined advantages of Private and Hospital Residence.
Certificates of Attendance upon this Hospital are fully recognised by the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland; the University of Dublin; the Queen's University in Ireland; the Royal Colleges of Surgeons, England and Ireland; the Army, Navy, and East India Boards, &c.
The central position of the Hospital, and its close proximity to the Schools of the Royal College of Surgeons and the Ledwich School, render it peculiarly convenient to Students attending those Institutions.
Further particulars can be obtained from Mr. Richardson, Secretary to the Medical Board, 2, North Frederick-street; or any of the other Physicians or Surgeons.

PUBLIC DRINKING FOUNTAINS.
The Corporation of Dublin having, at the request of the Society for Promoting the Social Improvement of the Working Classes, kindly consented to supply water, free of expense, for Public Drinking Fountains, and to erect such as this Association shall provide, the Committee solicit Subscriptions to enable them to procure a suitable number for the City.
The following Subscriptions have been promised:—

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant	...	£100	0	0
The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor	...	5	0	0
Alexander Parker, Esq.	...	5	0	0
Charles G. Malone, Esq.	...	6	0	0
Jonathan Pim, Esq.	...	10	0	0
Alderman Atkinson	...	5	0	0
Richard Allen, Esq.	...	10	0	0
Thomas Pim, Esq.	...	10	0	0
Alexander Findlater, Esq.	...	20	0	0
James Haughton, Esq.	...	3	0	0
William Harbey Pim, Esq.	...	10	0	0
Alfred H. Middleton	...	1	0	0
Thomas Pim, jun.	...	5	0	0
Messrs. J. Edmundson & Co.	...	5	0	0
His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin	...	10	0	0
William Hogg, Esq.	...	10	0	0
Alexander Allen, Esq.	...	2	0	0
The Right Honourable the Lord Chancellor	...	10	0	0
Mrs. Studdert and Mrs. Harte	...	1	0	0
Messrs. Todd, Burns, & Co.	...	10	0	0
Messrs. Fawcett & Co.	...	1	0	0
Benjamin Lee Guinness, Esq.	...	100	0	0

Further subscriptions will be received by Alexander Parker, Esq., 59, William-street; Alderman Atkinson, 83, College-green; the Treasurer, Charles G. Malone, 41, South Great George's-street; the Royal Bank of Ireland, Foster-place; or the Honorary Secretaries; Thomas Pim, jun., 73, South Great George's-street, and John R. Wigham, 35, Capel-street.

Medical.

A BOON TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.
THE NEW MEDICAL GUIDE for gratuitous circulation. A Nervous sufferer having been effectually cured of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Lassitude, and Indigestion, by following the instructions given in the MEDICAL GUIDE, he considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of others, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send post free, on receipt of a directed envelope, and two stamps, a copy of the book, containing every information required. Address James Wallace, Esq., Wilford-house, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, London, W.C.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS.—
27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.
Messrs. C. & J. DAY may be consulted on all cases of Nervous, Mental, or Physical Debility, Languor, Depression of Spirits, Painful Dreams, Loss of Appetite, Memory, &c.; and having great experience during an extensive practice, and received high honours and testimonials for their superior treatment of those diseases requiring confidential and skilful advice, they are enabled and guarantee a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above disorders. The system which Messrs. Day adopt does not require confinement, the use of mercury, capaibi, or any of those dangerous compounds which are invariably used by the unskilled in those complaints.—Patients whose cases have been badly treated, neglected, or pronounced incurable, are particularly invited to pay Messrs. Day a visit, as in no instance do they leave their care without a perfect cure being effected. Fee, Ten Shillings. A guarantee given for the Cure. Country Patients, by forwarding the Fee with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to. Consultations Daily; from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night. On Sundays till Two o'Clock.
Observe—27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET DUBLIN.

LAURENCE TIPPER, House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter, 31, William-street, (successor to the late R. Austin, Molesworth-street), begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that he is prepared to execute all orders in Room Papering, Painting, Gilding, and Glazing, &c., at moderate charges, combined with superior workmanship and best materials.
☞ Please note address—31, William-street.

M R. R A R E Y

MR. RAREY has the honour to announce to the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, and Inhabitants of Dublin and vicinity, that he has made arrangements to give a
PRACTICAL and DEMONSTRATIVE EXHIBITION of his SYSTEM of
SUBDUING WILD and VICIOUS HORSES,
On WEDNESDAY, November 2nd,
At the ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO, SACKVILLE-STREET, at 2 p.m.

The Room, which is capable of accommodating a large number of persons, will be found to be admirably adapted for the occasion; it will be fitted up with reserved and other seats, arranged in the best possible manner, with a due regard to the comfort and convenience of those Ladies and Gentlemen who may honour Mr. Rarey's performance with their presence.

THE SYSTEM.

The almost universal verdict of approval with which the excellence and humanity of Mr. Rarey's System of Taming Horses has been greeted by the Public Press, and the first horsemen of this and every other country he has yet visited, renders it superfluous to enlarge upon the topic; suffice it to say, as a conclusive proof of the great and marked interest it has excited in the highest quarters, and also in the minds of all thinking and rational men, he has had the honour of giving his representations before all the principal Courts of Europe, winning from all the great European Powers the same high approbation that he has received in this country. Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, upon witnessing Mr. Rarey's performance, was so impressed by the novel, natural, and perfectly humane manner in which the horse was treated, as to command the repetition of Mr. Rarey's exhibition a fourth time.

THE CHARACTER OF MR. RAREY'S EXHIBITIONS.

Unlike any exhibitions ever given to the public, there is no prepared show, no display of tricks, but, on the contrary, it genuine demonstration of the triumph of intellect over brute force.

The entirely untrained horse, in his wild and most savage state, is brought before the public without any preliminary preparation—not even the operator knowing what the character of his subject will be until brought before him; thus imparting the greatest interest and originality to each performance, by putting to the severest test the judgment and skill of the operator.

THE LECTURE.

Mr. Rarey will, in the course of his Lecture give his experience with some of the most notorious horses that he has yet handled, giving a description of the taming of Cruiser; he will also give an explanation of his former treatment, and its effect upon his character, in comparison with the process adopted by him, plainly showing why he was then savage and now tame, and how the same result may be produced upon any horse of like character.

Mr. Rarey will also give a description of the physical and mental nature of the horse—contrasting the brutal and inhuman system of "Breaking" hitherto in vogue with his own more *gentle*, persuasive, and intelligent method: gentle, because brute force is utterly ignored—persuasive, because the horse's reason is appealed to—and intelligent, because the intellect is cultivated, and thereby expanded, giving to the horse increased capacity to understand and enter into the feelings of his natural master—Man.

To which appeal (if properly made) we have ample evidence to prove that the horse will respond; for, when once his affection is gained, he remains to the close of his life your firm friend and faithful servant.

SUBJECTS FOR WEDNESDAY'S PERFORMANCE.

Mr. RAREY has made arrangements for securing the most vicious Horse that can be found in Dublin or its vicinity, but, at the same time, he will be much obliged to any gentleman who will kindly send to Mr. Bussell's, 7, Westmoreland-street, any information relative to savage horses they may happen to possess, as the worst that can be found will be the most satisfactory to Mr. Rarey, and a fit subject on which to demonstrate his power of taming the most dangerous and vicious horse.

Reserved Seats, One Guinea; Second Seats, 15s.; Third Seats, 7s. 6d.
Tickets can be taken and seats secured at Bussell's, 7, Westmoreland-street.

THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
LIMITED.
GALWAY LINE.
CLOSING OF THE SHARE LISTS IN IRELAND.
THE IRISH COMMITTEE OF SHAREHOLDERS IN THIS COMPANY,
who undertook the duty of distributing the proportion of Shares allocated
TO IRELAND,
beg leave to give Notice that they have resolved on
FINALLY CLOSING
the Application Lists
ON THURSDAY, THE 10TH NOVEMBER NEXT,
after which day
NO FURTHER APPLICATION
for Shares can be received at this Office.
Offices, 4, College-green, Dublin, 18th October, 1859.

Sermon.

METROPOLITAN HALL,
LOWER ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN.
THE PULPIT.
THE REV. DR. FLEURY
WILL PREACH (D.V.)
On SUNDAY, 6th NOVEMBER, 1859,
At Three o'clock, afternoon.
Subject—Christian Union and Brotherly Love.
To which service ALL THE CLERGY and all the PEOPLE of ALL RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS are earnestly invited to come, and to Publish it among their Brethren.
ADMISSION FREE TO ALL.
A collection will be made and given to the EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE, the chief object of which Society is, to promote A SPIRIT OF LOVE AND UNITED PRAYER THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

SAME DAY AND EVENING, AT 7 O'CLOCK,
THE
REV. JOHN JAMES BLACK,
WILL PREACH (D.V.) IN THE HALL.
Subject—Christian Compassion.
Admission free to all.
A Collection will be made and given to the GENERAL ORPHAN HOME, which has for its chief object the Salvation of Destitute Orphans of all Classes.

CONTROVERSIAL SERMONS ON SUNDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1859.
I. C. M. T. R. C.
1. MISSION BUILDING, 27, Townsend-street, 11-30 a.m. Rev. C. F. Macarthy, A.M., Ex-Scholar, S.I.C.M. Subject—"Which Master has your heart?"—St. Luke xvi. 13.
2. MISSION BUILDING, Seven p.m. Rev. H. C. Eade, A.M., Missionary Secretary to the Society. Subject—"Who is the best Priest for the Dying Sinner?"
3. ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, Marlborough-street, 7 p.m. Rev. James Rogers, A.M. Ex-Scholar, I.C.M. Subject—"The Great Tribulation."
4. ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, Coombe, 7 p.m. Rev. J. O'Carroll, A.B., Ex-Schol., T.C.D., Curate. Subject—"Purgatory and Masses for 'All Souls.'"
5. ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, Fishamble-street, Seven p.m. Rev. C. M. Fleury, D.D.. Chaplain to the Molyneux Asylum.
Subject—"Priestly Absolution."
1. What Roman Catholic can worship God and his creatures? Can you "serve" God and the saints together? Can you give your heart to the Creator and the creature together? Can you love God and the world, "serve" God and riches, earthly honour, power, or pleasure? When your heart is in the world, how do you stand with God?
II. Why can no man on earth be a "priest" now? Why is Christ Jesus the only priest for sinners living or dying? Why is he alone enough? Can you trust Him? Do you? If you were dying would you rely upon Him alone? If you felt fully safe under His power, would you call upon the Virgin or the other saints? Do not Roman Catholics invoke them because they do not doubt or distrust Him?
III. Are the "priests" more than men? Does "Priest" Anderdon rightly say that he and they "sit in the confessional not as men but as gods?" Why do men and women kneel to them? Can they forgive the impenitent? Can they know or change the heart? Can they save each other? Why don't they know and teach the Bible? Why are they afraid of controversy? Why don't they prove their power from the Scriptures? Who can forgive sins but God only?"
IV. As there is no priest and no sacrifice in the Mass, what good can be done to all souls, next Wednesday? How much money then shall he thrown away? Who will benefit besides the priests?
Does not the Lord Jesus save his people from their sins (Matt. 1. 21—Dr. Cullen's Bible,) and so from all punishment due to them?
Roman-Catholic friends, come and hear for yourselves.

THE REV. J. D. POWELL
WILL PREACH (D.V.) IN THE
WESLEYAN CHAPEL, LOWER ABBEY-STREET,
ON SUNDAY OCTOBER 30, 1859,
AT TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON, AND SEVEN O'CLOCK EVENING.
Collections will be made after each sermon, in aid of the Circuit Funds.

Houses and Lands.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, on moderate terms, the HOUSE, No. 41, Upper Baggot-street, newly Papered and Painted, and fit for the immediate reception of a respectable family. It is situated in the best part of the street, nearly opposite Wellington-road, commands fine views of the mountains, and consists of Two excellent Parlours, Two fine Drawingrooms, Five capital Bedrooms, Return Building, capital basement storey, including Kitchen, Pantry, Larder, &c.; good supply of Water; good Garden, terminated by Stabling for Three Horses, Coach-house, Pump, in Lock-up Yard.
For particulars and cards of admission, apply to
BENTLEY & SON,
House and Land Agents,
110, Grafton-street.

TO BE LET, Unfurnished, for such term of years as may be agreed upon, that desirably situated residence, SEABANK, KINGSTOWN, within a few minutes' walk of the Railway Station and Baths. It stands detached, with drive to the house and small lawn, which opens immediately on the sea. It contains two Reception-rooms, six Bed-chambers, besides other suitable apartments. The usual out-offices, including Coach-house and Stable. For terms, and tickets to view, apply to H. Maclean, House and Land Agent, 6, Westmoreland-street.

Appeals.

THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL,
PETER-STREET.
President—The Earl of Roden.
There is now accommodation in this Hospital for One Hundred Patients, who will be received from all parts of Ireland.
Since its opening in October, 1858, 870 patients have been admitted, of whom nearly 200 have been infants and children, for whom special Wards are set apart.
The prompt and liberal aid of the Christian Public is most earnestly solicited for this Institution, which is entirely dependent upon voluntary support, and the blessings of which have, under God's Providence, been widely extended and abundantly felt.
Contributions will be most thankfully received by any member of the Committee; or by John Reid, Esq., Secretary, at the Hospital.
C. S. STANFORD, D.D., Hon. Sec.

Auctions.

THE FINE ARTS.
Important Sale of First-class Paintings, chiefly Cabinet size.
THE Subscribers have much pleasure in announcing to the Nobility and Gentry, the admirers of the Arts, their Friends, and the Public, their having received instructions from the Proprietor of the magnificent collection of Modern and Ancient Pictures,
Now forming the Exhibition in the Gallery of
THE ROYAL IRISH INSTITUTION, COLLEGE STREET,
To submit the whole of this valuable assemblage of Property
To Unreserved Sale by Auction,
On the above-named Premises,
On WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY,
The 2nd, 3rd, and 4th days of November, 1859,
Commencing each day at One o'clock.
This Collection, being principally Modern, having been received direct from the Artists, will be strictly guaranteed to be Original, and according to description in Catalogue.
The Pictures have been selected with the greatest care during a period of ten years, and allowed to be the most important ever offered for Sale in Dublin.
The whole of which may be viewed, as heretofore, in the Gallery, and an Auction Catalogue will be duly published denoting the Lots intended for each Day's Sale, which may be had in the Gallery, and in the Office of
JOHN LITTLEDALE & CO., Auctioneers and Valuators,
No. 9, Upper Ormond-quay.

Money.

£8,000 to be Lent on approved Security of adequate value; a First Incumbrance Landed Estates Court title Preferred. Application to be made to Messrs. CATHCART, 106, Baggot-street.

LOANS on PERSONAL SECURITY of from 100*l*. to 500*l*., granted to Insurers in the Dublin Agency to the BRITISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY of London. Established A.D. 1820.
Notwithstanding which the Premiums are as moderate as those of other Offices, of equal long standing and respectability.
BENTLEY AND SON.
SOLE AGENTS FOR DUBLIN,
AND CHIEF AGENTS FOR IRELAND
110, *GRAFTON-STREET.*

POLICIES OF INSURANCE.
For Sale, a Policy of Insurance effected with the Kent Assurance Company, on the Life of a Nobleman, aged 64 years, for £250; Annual Premium, £10 4s. One Ditto, in the Britannia, for £200, effected in the year 1838. One Ditto, in same Office, for £300, on the Life of a Gentleman, aged 63 years. Application, by letter only, to
P. J. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer,
12, Ranelagh-road.

Horses and Carriages.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S COACH FACTORY, 38, DAWSON-STREET,
(Opposite the Mansion House Gardens.)
A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts.
A Segmental Brougham A Clarence Brougham.
A Fashionable Pilentum, forms a close carriage.
A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat.
An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton.
A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton.
A first-class Mail Phaeton, with harness to match.
A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat.
An Outside Car, but a short time in use.
An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig.
A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
☞ Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

Insurances.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT,
22 VIC., CAP. XXV.
For the Assurance of Lives, Annuities, and the Guarantee of Fidelity in Situations of Trust.
CHIEF OFFICE—2, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL-MALL, LONDON;
DUBLIN—24, DAME-STREET.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£250,000,
With Powers of Increase to Half a Million.
The existing Revenue from Premiums exceeds £150,000 per Annum.
The Assets exceed £220,000
The Uncalled Capital exceeds £160,000.
PRESIDENT:
The Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson, M.P.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman,
George Alexander Hamilton, Esq.
LIFE DEPARTMENT:
Three-fourths of the Profits are divisible amongst the Policy-holders on the "Profit Scale of Premiums," affording the advantages of Mutual Assurance, with the further security of a large subscribed capital.
Assurances are granted for £10,000 on a single life.
Premiums may be paid in one sum, or by yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly instalments.
FIDELITY GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.
The Premiums of this Society are applicable to all ordinary classes of risk. The rate in each particular case is dependent upon the nature of the duties and the extent of responsibility or trust reposed. The terms are favourable, and of a liberal character, and considerable advantages are given to persons *Assuring their Lives in conjunction with Guarantee.*
The Guarantee Policies of this Society are authorised (by Special Act of Parliament) to be accepted by the Treasury, Poor Law Board, and other Public Departments, and are already accepted by the leading London and Provincial Joint-Stock and Private Banks, the principal Railway Companies, Life and Fire Offices, Public Companies, Institutions, and Commercial Firms throughout the kingdom.
WILLIAM SHAW, Agent to the Society,
24, Dame-street, Dublin.

THE PUBLIC
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED PURSUANT TO ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 7 & 8 VICT., CAP. 110.
CAPITAL.
The Deed of Settlement empowers the Directors to extend the Capital to ONE MILLION STERLING. *All the Commencing Capital has been subscribed by a body of Shareholders.*
CHIEF OFFICES:—47, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
DIRECTORS.
The Hon. W. F. CAMPBELL, M.P., Stratheden House, Knightsbridge.
Sir PHILIP H. CLARKE, Bart., Whetstone, near Barnet Herts.
G. J. FARRANCE, Esq., Upper Belgrave Place, Eaton Square
L. LAWRENCE, Esq., Grange Road, Dalston.
E. G. BRADLEY, Esq., Hampstead.
F. A. BURGETT, Esq., Abingdon Villas, Kensington.
BANKERS.
THE BANK OF LONDON, Charing Cross Branch, 450 STRAND.
MANAGING DIRECTOR,
GEORGE JOHN FARRANCE, Esq.
THE LIFE ASSURANCE AND IMMEDIATE ENDOWMENT CLASSES enable persons of all ages to acquire wealth for themselves or others at a small outlay.
By paying a single Premium of One Guinea to each Class, (without incurring any liability,) males or females, residing in any part of the United Kingdom, may enter either, or all the Life Assurance and Immediate Endowment Classes, A, B C, D, or E, described on the next page.
No medical examination, or references to friends as to personal history, habits, &c., are required on entry.
The pecuniary advantages conferred on the members of each Class, are:—
1. A LIFE ASSURANCE for the representatives of the first Member of each Class who dies.
2. AN IMMEDIATE ENDOWMENT for the member of each Class (*while living*) who holds the next succeeding number in the Class to that held by the deceased member.
*** *Public and Private Agents wanted in London, and in every part of the United Kingdom.*

ENGLISH AND IRISH
CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
With which are united the
"ENGINEERS," "HOUSEHOLDERS," AND "AGE," ASSURANCE COMPANIES.
Offices...... { 345 STRAND, LONDON, W.C; 90 HIGH STREET, OXFORD; and 109 GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN. }
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.
Tables of Rates. Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information, may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.
N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM, FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION, PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY.
JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary,
109, Grafton-street.
N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND
FOUNDED 1838.
HEAD OFFICE FOR IRELAND,
60, *UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.*
TWENTIETH REPORT.
The TWENTIETH ANNUAL MEETING of the LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND was held within the Head Office, on the 9th August, 1859, in terms of the Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
Sir JAMES FORREST, Bart., of COMISTON, in the Chair.
The following are the principal statements in the DIRECTORS' REPORT, submitted to the Meeting:—
During the Year ending 5th April last, Applications for NEW LIFE ASSURANCES were received to the extent of..........1200, for £614,618 4 8
Of which the Directors accepted......1011, for 486,639 4 8
The ANNUAL PREMIUMS on these were......... 16,615 9 8
There were also transacted 21 LIFE ANNUITIES at the price of..........................£16,205 3 4
The GROSS ANNUAL INCOME from Premiums of Assurance and Interest on Investments is £151,978 15s. 2d.
The PROGRESSIVE INCREASE of the Business is shown in the following Table:—

Assurances since December, 1838, to these dates.				Annual Income.
5th April, 1841	149	for	£75,699	£2,709
1844	489	„	261,569	8,321
1847	895	„	489,017	14,630
1850	2,423	„	1,085,936	32,582
1853	6,094	„	2,320,938	67,536
1856	9,045	„	3,737,773	109,601
1859	12,220	„	5,356,643	151,078

Dublin, JAMES FORBES, Sec.
60, Upper Sackville-street.
AGENT.
Mr. M. MORISON, 32, BACHELOR'S-WALK.

Cards.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—NOTICE OF REMOVAL TO 32, WESTMORELAND-STREET.
WILLIAM ANDREWS begs to acquaint his Friends and Patrons, that he has removed to more commodious Premises, having taken the house lately occupied by Mr. C. Hawkins. He hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of those favours so liberally bestowed on him since leaving Professor Gluckman's Establishment, and assures his Friends no attention shall be wanting to render his Gallery the most perfect in Dublin. Parties favouring him with a Sitting will not run the risk of receiving bad or unsatisfactory Portraits, as W. A. will guarantee each Portrait taken equal to the specimens he exhibits.
Portraits and Works of Art Copied.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Notice of Removal from 88, GRAFTON-STREET, to 140, STEPHEN'S-GREEN, WEST.
EDWARD WYSE begs respectfully to acquaint his friends, and the public in general, that he has removed to more commodious premises, No. 140, STEPHEN'S-GREEN, WEST, where he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of those favours so liberally bestowed on him when in 88, GRAFTON-STREET, and assures his friends that every attention will be paid to render his Gallery the most perfect in Dublin, as his rooms are provided with a more unlimited command of light than others in the densely-shaded and crowded streets of the City. A trial will convince.
N.B.—Portraits and Works of Art carefully copied.
EDWARD WYSE, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST,
No. 140, STEPHEN'S-GREEN, WEST.

COUNTY MAYO.
ROYAL HOTEL, BALLINA.
MR. JOHN PRESCOTT,
Having become Proprietor of this Old-Established Hotel, respectfully intimates that he has fitted it up in a superior style, with entirely new Furniture, and is determined, by strict personal attention in all its departments, to render it a comfortable temporary Residence for Tourists, Travellers, Commercial Gentlemen, and Families.
Every possible attention will be paid to the comfort of the guests. Materials will be genuine, charges moderate, attendance punctual, and nothing left undone calculated to make the Royal Hotel a desirable abode.
Apartments are appropriated especially to Commercial Gentlemen.
Ballina, 10th August, 1859.

NOTICE---The nearest PURE SEA WATER to Dublin is at
THE MERRION Hot and Cold BATHS,
WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT,
Where hundreds have been cured of different complaints), and Ladies' Bathing Place at
MERRION.
VAPOUR, DOUCHE, SITZ, and PACKING BATHS always ready.
The nearest Pure Clean Sea Water to Kingstown is at the Sandycove Baths, Sandycove-avenue,
SANDYCOVE,
where alone Sea Water can be got uncontaminated by th filthy and abominable sewage of Kingstown.
An Omnibus runs daily from Nelson's Pillar to Merrion—See Time-table.
Furnished Lodgings convenient to the Baths.
THOMAS H. BENSON, Proprietor.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH
PAINTER AND DECORATOR,
AND ENAMELER ON GLASS,
IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,
77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET,
DUBLIN.

A CARD.
DANIEL FENNELL, PLUMBER and Gas Fitter, 17, Bride-street, begs to inform the public that he has commenced business in the above line, and will furnish and fix up every description of Gas Fittings, also Baths, Pumps, Water Closets, &c., &c., on the safest and most improved principle. Charges strictly moderate.

Music.

PIANOFORTE WAREROOMS, 13, Westland Row. M. GUNN and SON respectfully announce their RETURN from LONDON, where they have purchased largely from
COLLARD, ERARD, KIRKMAN, BROADWOOD,
and other eminent makers, securing many unusually fine instruments.
To meet the unprecedented increase of their business they have made a considerable Addition to their Warerooms, which now contain a stock unrivalled for UNIFORM, EXCELLENCE, VARIETY, and CHEAPNESS.
New Pianos from Twenty-two Guineas on Hire at 12s. 6d. per month.
PIANOS TUNED or REPAIRED in the best possible manner, in Town or Country, as usual.

PIANOFORTES.
PIANOFORTES and HARPS of the newest construction, and by the best London Makers, at
BUSSELL'S,
7, WESTMORLAND-STREET (*corner of Fleet-street*). and 20 & 39, FLEET-STREET.
A large Collection of SECOND-HAND INSTRUMENTS at Low Prices.
PIANOFORTES, HARPS, &c., LENT ON HIRE.

Miscellaneous.

WHY BUY PLATED ARTICLES when your old ones can be RE-PLATED, REPAIRED, and in every respect made equal to NEW
AT ONE-FOURTH OF THE COST, BY
CHARLES WALL,
67 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN,
who Electro-Plates, and Gilds scientifically, on the Premises.
FOR A SHILLING GET A POUND
Canister of WALL'S ELECTRIC PASTE, for CLEANING PLATE, PLATED WARE, &c. Being partly composed of Oxide of Silver, instead of wearing Silver off articles (as most preparations do), it will leave a deposit of Silver every time it is used.

ROMAN CEMENT, PORTLAND CEMENT
MEDINA CEMENT, PARIAN CEMENT,
MASTIC CEMENT, PLASTER OF PARIS, and UNGLAZED SANITARY PIPES,
Manufactured by
FRANCIS BROTHERS, and POTT,
NINE ELMS, LONDON;
And Sold at Greatly Reduced Prices at their
NINE ELMS CEMENT STORES,
13, TALBOT-PLACE,
Near the Custom House, DUBLIN.

THE CASLON AND GLASGOW LETTER FOUNDRIES,
CHISWELL-STREET, LONDON.
Established 1716 and 1742. United 1850.
H. W. CASLON & COMPANY,
Invite the attention of Printers to their extensive assortment of Newspaper, Book, and Ornamental Types—cast of the Hardest and most Durable Metal, and finished with the utmost care and accuracy. H. W. C. and Co. also supply Presses, Brass Rule Galleys, Cases, Furniture, Wood Letter, and all other materials required to render a Printing Office complete.
Foreign Orders carefully executed.
G. W. BOWER,
206, GREAT BRUNSWICK STREET, DUBLIN,
Agent for Ireland.

WEST OF ENGLAND.
SPERM, WAX, & COMPOSITE CANDLES.--
The attention of the public is invited to the WEST OF ENGLAND COMPANY'S *new*, beautiful, and highly-finished manufactures in Sperm, Wax, and Composite Candles, Night and Chamber Lights, &c., which are denser in material, superior in colour, and of greater brilliancy and economy in use, than any other candles hitherto invented.
THE WEST OF ENGLAND SOAP COMPANY'S FANCY DEPARTMENT
is replete with the most récherché and fashionable as well as economical soaps for the toilet, in Almond, Rose, Windsor, Glycerine, and other beautiful varieties.
For household purposes, the Company's fine, strong best brown, and superior white soaps, cannot be too highly commended, for their eminently active properties in washing and as a matter of real domestic economy.
All the above are sold by most respectable chandlers in Ireland.
The attention of Manufacturers is also called to the Company's Brown and White Oil Soaps which, in the great manufacturing districts of England, are fast superseding every other description.
Dealers and the Trade are invited to call on the Company's Agents,
MESSRS. COCKLE AND HOPKINS,
9, Temple-lane Dublin.

H. LEEDOM AND CO. beg to offer the following on the lowest terms for Cash:—
WAX, SPERM, AND PRICE'S COMPOSITE CANDLES
Of every description;
LE CORDIER'S FINEST COLZA OIL.
HAMPTON LEEDOM AND CO.,
Chandlers and Oil Merchants,
Agents to Price's Patent Candle Co.,
34 AND 35, MOORE-STREET.

SOAP, CANDLES, COLZA OIL
PATRICK BYRNE
Begs to call the attention of Heads of Families to the First-Class quality of his
CROWN BROWN, and WHITE SOAPS,
WAX, SPERM, and COMPOSITE.
IMPROVED MOULD AND DIPT CANDLES
which he offers on Most Advantageous Terms.
A liberal discount to Wholesale Buyers and Large Consumers.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WAREROOMS
47, *LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.*
A few Tons of Tallow Greaves for sale.

NEW GAS REGULATOR AND PURIFIER.
Messrs. Defries and Sons, of London, having taken out a Patent for the above new Gas Burner, we beg to announce that we have just made arrangements with them for the special sale of it.
This artistic and complete burner is the most economical ever introduced, and is the admiration of all scientific men, on account of the various qualities it possesses.
First—It purifies the gas by filtration, and allows no more gas to pass through the burner than is absolutely required to give a full, clear, and brilliant light.
Second—It effectually checks all undue pressure, and does away with the unpleasant flickering and noise caused by the same.
Third—The interior is anti-corrosive, and is impossible to get out of order, and when once set right it will last for years.
Fourth—This Burner answers with any common nib, and is unerring in its operation.
Fifth—It can be fitted by the most inexperienced hand.
Sixth—Though last, not least—it effects a Saving of 25 per cent.
Price 1s. 3d. each.
GREGG & SON (Sole Agents),
Lamp Makers & Gas Fitters,
18, UPPER SACKVILLE STREET.

BEST TABLE POTATOES.
Best Red Horse Carrots.
SHAW'S STORES,
TALBOT-STREET.
Best Potatoes, engaged, delivered free of Carriage or Porterage, at 3s. 2d. per cwt.
Red Horse Carrots grown in sand, fresh and in best condition, and perfectly sound, delivered at 3s. 6d. per cwt.
Potatoes for pig and fowl feeding. A lot of the above, prime and sound, at 1s. 10d. per cwt.
Agricultural Salt, quite clean, and containing a large quantity of Fish Oil, delivered to Railway or Canal at 15s. per ton.
Irish, English, and Rock Salt. Coals---Gilcreux, Crosby, and Seton Moor Coals, at ship prices.
☞ No charge for sacks sent to country orders. Deposit only required.
SHAW'S STORES,
TALBOT-STREET.
OFFICE, 92, TALBOT-STREET.
DUBLIN.

THE ROYAL PATENT CAKE FOR CATTLE is a valuable combination of nutritive food, according with all chemical authority as to the imperative necessity for a mixed diet in order to benefit the animal organisation. It has been pronounced by analyses and testimonials, and will be found *superior to Oil Cake*, or any known material in the *nutritive* and *digestive properties* necessary to feed and fatten Stock. Two tons are equal to *three of Linseed Cake*, and its nutritive value, compared with the *best Hay, is as eight to one.* (For proof see chemical analysis and testimonials.) Price £12 10s. per Ton. Free to railway in Manchester. Trial Cases, containing 1¼ Cwt., including Case, forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order for 20s.
Now sold at a reduction of twenty per cent.
THE ORIGINAL FOOD FOR CATTLE
is the *undisputed invention* of Mr. John Fawcett, Albert Works, Strangeways, Manchester, who, while carrying on business at *his works*, Green-lane, Hull, manufactured it during 17 months for "Thorley." This statement has gone the rounds of the British press uncontradicted. It is of invaluably efficacy in promoting economically the *general condition of horses*—in giving superior taste and quantity to the milk from Cows, and additional flavour and quality to the flesh of Pigs—in supporting Sheep during lambing season, and stimulating the *growth* and supplying the *strength of young stock.* (See testimonials.) Trial cases, at 10s. and 20s. each, forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order. Carriage paid to any railway station for 40s. Cwt. Casks, containing 450 Feeds, and 46s. Cwt. Cases, containing 450 Feeds in Packages.
Manufacturers of British Ammoniacal Guano, in Bags, £6 10s. per Ton. Phosphated Guano, in Bags, £8 10s. per Ton. Superphosphate of Lime, in Bags, £7 10s. per Ton.—Vitriolised Peruvian Guano, in Bags, £12 10s. per Ton.
Sole Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers, Messrs. THOMAS RETIGAN and COMPANY, Albert Works, Strangeways, Manchester, and Green-lane Works, Hull. OFFICES, ALBERT BUILDINGS, CORPORATION-STREET, MANCHESTER.
DUBLIN DEPOT—Mr. JAMES WM. MACKEY, Seed Merchant, 40, Westmorland-street.
N.B.—Influential applications for Agencies from unrepresented districts will be entertained and liberal terms accorded.

THE ORIGINAL FOOD AND ROYAL PATENT CAKE FOR CATTLE.—MESSRS. THOMAS RETIGAN AND COMPANY, OF MANCHESTER, Exhibited these now well-known productions at the BALLINASLOE FAIR, and were most successful in the attention they excited and the orders they obtained. At a period when our Cereal produce and Green Crops are failing the Feeder, recourse to these prepared
CONCENTRATED FOOD
may be made with the advantage of better condition to the animal, *and a higher price in the market.*
Attested by high Chemical Analyses, and the most undoubted Testimonials, they are submitted to the public invested with every *attribute of character* and *every security* for patronage. They have already received that of our leading Agriculturists and Nobility, eliciting satisfaction of the most decided nature, and are calculated to hold an important position in a country so largely devoted to Cattle Feeding as ours.

ROYAL CIRCUS.
FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERY, HIRE AND STORAGE ROOMS.
Drawing Room, Parlour, Bedchamber, Dressing Room, Hall, and Kitchen Furniture for Sale,
OR HIRED
In any quantity, and for any length of time.
FURNITURE FOR HIRE.
Is especially suited to the Military and the Public requiring to change their Residences.
Terms—Cash, or approved Bills.
Auctions, Valuations, and Funerals conducted by the Proprietors of those extensive Warerooms.
YOUNG AND GROVES,
Nos. 11 and 12 BACHELORS'-WALK.
Extending to Nos. 10, 11, and 12, Lots, and 45, 46, and 47, Great Strand-street.
The commodious Stores in connexion with this Establishment, where Household Furniture (to any amount), Carriages, and miscellaneous effects may be Stored by the Month or Year, and cash advanced on same.
Storekeeper constantly in charge.
Furniture or other effects purchased to any amount.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS.
JOHN GOOD, 8 LOFTUS-LANE, (Capel-street.)
Manufacturer, of
Paliasses, Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows.
Feather Beds Stoved and Cleaned

DUBLIN TRADERS' ALLIANCE MART.
MATTING! MATTING!!
C. HOEY,
22 and 23 UPPER ABBEY-STREET.
The best Oil Cloth, Carpet, and Matting Factory in Ireland

SITUATIONS.
MR. EDGEWORTH'S ADVERTISING AND GENERAL AGENCY OFFICES,
40, KILDARE-STREET,
(Opposite Club House,)
For supplying the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, and Families with well-recommended English and Foreign Governesses, Companions, Professors, Tutors, &c., and Schools with competent and experienced Masters, Classical and Mathematical Teachers, and Assistants generally.
VACANCIES.
Wanted, Governesses, Finishing and Preparatory, immediately.
SERVANTS.
Wanted, House and Farm Servants (select), suitable for Noblemen and Gentlemen's Establishments; must have satisfactory testimonials. Vacancies for Pensioners and Married Couples.
Communications, a Stamp enclosed for reply.

Wants.

CLERK.—Wanted by a steady young man, of unexceptionable character, having a good knowledge of business—an excellent writer and accountant—a situation as Clerk.
Address T. Z. F., stating business hours, at the office of this Paper.

JUST DISENGAGED.
Man and Wife, Cook and Butler; are respectable, steady servants; the female understands the care of a Dairy, and is a first-rate Cook; the man, will be found useful, diligent, and attentive; lived several years in his situations, and can be highly recommended—Protestants. Any commands for X. Y., 6, Digges-street, will be attended to.

GREAT SALE OF FURNITURE AND LOOKING-GLASSES.
Mr. R. SPARKS having made arrangement
TO RETIRE FROM BUSINESS,
WILL SELL OFF his large and valuable Stock of Walnut, Rosewood, and Mahogany Furniture, Chimney and Pier Glasses,
Mattresses, Beds, Damasks, &c., &c.
At whatever prices may ensure a quick sale.
25, SUFFOLK-STREET.
A Brilliant-toned Piano.

MOST IMPORTANT.---Notice to the Nobility and Gentry.—Dressing Case, Work Box, and Portable Writing Desk Manufactory, 12, ANGLESEA-STREET.—S. WHITMORE, late Manufacturer to Messrs. Austen, of St. Andrew-street, and Mr. Mansfield, of Grafton-street, having now opened the above Manufactory, will be enabled to supply Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, Portable Desks, Garduvins, Plate Chests, Tea Caddies, Despatch Boxes, Stationery Cases, and every article in the above branch, in the most superior manner, with the best materials, and on the most reasonable terms. N.B.—Repairs punctually and carefully attended to.

BROWN, Brothers', PATENT PORTABLE SUSPENSORY and other CHAIRS.
Patent Cambridge Couch, patent Canteen Field Bed, patent Livingstone Couch and Chair, all of Wrought Iron, adapted for home or foreign use, and also for invalids. Catalogues free.—165, Piccadilly, London.

THE ELECTRO-PLATE TRADE.
Our Electro-Plate Department is furnished with a great variety of goods of first-rate quality, fully equal in appearance to Silver. Besides Table Forks and Spoons, &c., (made to suit our Warranted Table Cutlery),
We would call particular attention to our
NEW PATTERN ELECTRO-SILVER TEA SETS,
SALVERS, CAKE BASKETS, DISH COVERS,
CORNER DISHES, &c.
Parties Furnishing, &c., should visit our
SHOW ROOMS,
34, 35, AND 36, CAPEL-STREET,
And inspect the endless variety of
HOUSE-FURNISHING IRONMONGERY,
which is to be found in every department;
Hip Baths, Sponge Baths, Shower Baths, &c.;
Every description of Japanned Toilet Ware.
Goddard's Patent Open Fire and Close Fire Kitchen Ranges.
A splendid selection of Moderateur Lamps, in China and Bronze;
Bronzed and Berlin Iron Fenders and Fire Irons.
Iron Bedsteads, with Mattresses complete;
Drawing-room and Parlour Grates,
London Bronzed Tea Urns,
Papier Mache Trays, One-piece Block Tin Dish Covers, &c.
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.,
34, 35, AND 36, CAPEL-STREET.
Agents for Milner's Fire Proof SAFES and BOXES.

FRENCH MODERATEUR LAMPS.
CHINA HALL,
15, DAWSON-STREET.
THOMAS WEST
Begs to call attention to his present Stock of
FRENCH MODERAEUR LAMPS,
which comprises the newest designs and lowest prices.
French Colza Oil at the lowest market price of the day.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN DUBLIN, for STRONG AND DURABLE IRONMONGERY, is No. 18, DAME-STREET.
WILLIAM ANDREWS AND COMPANY
Beg inspection of their large and superior Stock of Dining and Drawingroom Fenders,
Best Block Tin Dish Covers,
Patent Iron Bedsteads, Mattresses, and Paillasses,
Beautifully Japanned Tea Trays,
Electro-Plated Tea Services, Cruet Stands, &c.,
Tea Urns, Coffee Urns, Swing Kettles, &c., &c.
WILLIAM ANDREWS AND COMPANY,
Agents for the Sale of the Patent Leamington Ranges;
House-Furnishing Ironmongers,
18, DAME-STREET.

YOUNG'S PATENT PARAFFIN LAMP.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST LAMP AS YET PRODUCED.
It gives a light equal to Gas, at a cost of a half-penny to a penny per night, according to the size of the Lamp. Being simple in its construction, it is not liable to get out of order, requires little or no trimming, and no Winding Up, thus combining
ECONOMY, CLEANLINESS, & BRILLIANCY OF LIGHT, AT A MODERATE COST.
Working-man's Lamp, 1s. 6d. complete.
Handsome Table Lamps at Various Prices.
SOLD BY
M'MASTER & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
121, CAPEL-STREET, DUBLIN.

GRATES AND FENDERS.
We respectfully solicit an inspection of our Stock of the above, in
Steel, Ormolu, Bronzed, and Berlin Black, with Fenders and Fire-irons to suit.
In Bedroom and Breakfast-room Grates
Our selection will be found worthy of attention.
HODGES AND SONS,
HOUSE-FURNISHING IRONMONGERS,
No. 16, WESTMORELAND-STREET.
AND
20 AND 21, ASTON'S QUAY.
Wholesale and Retail Agents for Milner's Patent Fire-resisting and Thief-proof Safes and Chests, with Gunpowder-proof Locks.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWING-ROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE IRONS,
And all kinds of
BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY.
MAURICE BROOKS,
SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.
If you want GENERAL IRONMONGERY, GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE IRONS, BRUSHES, GARDEN and EDGE TOOLS, &c., &c., try
E. EGGINTON,
Late Fitzhenry and Co.'s,
160, CAPEL-STREET.

A CUP OF COFFEE IN ONE MINUTE!
By using Bewley and Evans' Essence of Coffee.
Sold Wholesale by
Bewley, Evans, and Co.,
And retail by all Grocers, in bottles 6d. and 1s. each.

NUNN'S MADE MUSTARD.
This excellent article is prepared by a peculiar process, by which the pungent properties of the Essential Oil are fully retained, and the flavour of the Mustard is just as fresh to the palate after the lapse of years as if it were made on the instant.
Setting aside the great superiority it possesses over anything of the kind now in use, it has great claims on the score of economy, as it is a notorious fact that one half the consumption of Mustard is wasted from its turning bad, both before and after mixing for use.
Sold, in pots, price 1s. and 1s. 6d. each, by
JOHN O'BRIEN,
(Late of J. G. Boileau & Co.'s,)
Chemists, Druggists, and Perfumers,
25, CAPEL-STREET, DUBLIN.

SPICES, PICKLES, VINEGARS.
W. ELLWOOD begs to draw the attention of Families to his Stock of Spices, Sauces, Pickles, and Vinegars, which will be found of Superior quality, and at the most reasonable prices.
BORDEAUX VINEGAR.
This is the finest Vinegar made in France. Its agreeable and delicate fruit-flavour renders it peculiarly adapted for Salad and Table, and its very great purity flavour, and high strength, recommend it for Pickling and very domestic use.
Imported and Sold by
W. ELLWOOD (late of W.),
FAMILY DRUGGIST,
146, GREAT BRITAIN STREET
(Opposite Marlborough-street) Dublin.
Agent for Kingsford Oswego Prepared Corn and Starch.
NUNN'S MADE MUSTARD.

GENTLEMEN should be aware of the now admitted Fact, that the best cut and most elegantly finished Coats produced in Dublin are those manufactured by the firm of ROGERS, BAKER, and CO. The peculiar feature of these Garments is the expansiveness of the breast and shoulder, thereby providing for the muscular development of the chest, and imparting a tapered symmetry to the waist. By this means a *distingué* effect is produced, which commands the admiration of every man of taste.

ROGERS, BAKER, AND CO.,
71, GRAFTON-STREET.

THE GUINEA COAT AND VEST.

B. HYAM'S Country Customers can be supplied with one of his Guinea Coats and Vests by forwarding a Post Office Order payable to BENJAMIN HYAM, and the following measurements, which will ensure an accurate fit:—

The height of the person,
Inches round the chest,
Inches round the waist,
Length from middle of back to the middle of hand.

HYAM'S		
Dress Coats	21s 0d	Upwards.
Frock Coats	25s 0d	
Coats and Vests	21s 0d	
Sleeve Overcoats	17s 6d	
Sleeve Capes	20s 0d	
Inverness Capes	26s 0d	
Walking Coats	20s 0d	
Tweed Suits	31s 6d	
Angola Suits	40s 0d	
Mixture Suits	50s 0d	
Tweed Trousers	14s 0d	
Angola Trousers	16s 0d	
Check Trousers	17s 6d	
Trousers and Vests	20s 0d	
Tweed Vests	6s 0d	
Angola Vests	7s 6d	

HYAM'S
Present Stock of Juvenile Clothing Comprises
EVERY NOVELTY OF THE SEASON,
Is the Largest and
MOST VARIED IN IRELAND,
Combined with Moderate Prices.
Inspection Solicited.

FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.
HYAM'S Order Department is supplied with Materials of every possible description for CAPES, COATS, TROUSERS, WAISTCOATS, &c., Suits complete for Half-dress, Undress, Shooting, and Professional Purposes from 45s to 100s; Pages' Suits from 30s; Footmen's Suits from 65s; Coachmen's Suits from 70s; and Stable Suits from 32s.

With an immense assortment in Liveries Ready Made for immediate requirements.

FOR CLERICAL GENTLEMEN.
Every description of Clothing kept Ready Made, or Made to Order, at very reasonable prices.

B. HYAM,
NATIONAL TAILOR, CLOTHIER, HATTER, AND CAP MANUFACTURER,
30, DAME STREET, DUBLIN.

MADAME MANJON begs to inform her kind patrons and the public that she has
REMOVED from Grafton-street to
48, DAWSON-STREET,
And also intimates her arrival from Paris with the Newest Designs in Bonnets, Caps, &c.
MADAME MANJON'S
MILLINERY AND DRESS WAREROOMS,
48, DAWSON-STREET,
(Next door to the Hibernian Hotel.)
N.B.—Ladies' Dresses made with their own material; also, every description of Bonnet altered to the present fashion.

MRS. FALLON, 28, HENRY-STREET, Is now prepared to offer LADIES VISITING DUBLIN a Large Stock of
MILLINERY, STRAW BONNETS,
CHILDREN'S DRESSES, BABY LINEN,
LADIES' UNDER CLOTHING, &c.
The above varied selection Selling Off, at very Reduced Prices, in order to make room for AUTUMN GOODS, of which due notice will be given.

MRS. C. MATHERS,
COURT MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,
has received her New Goods for the Season in—Morning and Evening Dresses, Ball and Court Dresses, Bonnets, French Caps, Coiffures, Guirlandes, Parures, Cordons, Hair-Nets and Ornaments, Cache Peignes, Bridesmaids' Bonnets, the Trousseaux, Military and Steel Petticoats; French Corsets, at 12s. 6d. per pair.
Mrs. MATHERS makes up Ladies' own Materials for Dresses, Cloaks, &c., with care and promptitude. Making Cloak, 8s. 6d.; making quilted ditto, 5s.; making Dress, 4s.; making Flounced ditto, 5s.; making Court Dress, 6s. 6d. No extra charge.
DUBLIN, 9, LEINSTER-STREET,
(Merrion-square).

WARM DRESSES---REAL ABERDEEN WINCEYS,
IN ALL COLOURS;
DROGUET CLOTHS, REPS, NEW FANCY DRESSES, SEALSKIN MANTLES,
JACKETS, &c., in great variety;
FURS, WARM HOSIERY, GAUNTLETS,
SLEEVES, POLKA JACKETS, GLOVES;
FLANNELS, BLANKETS,
WOOLLEN SHAWLS, in all the New, Plain Colours, &c., &c.
TODD, BURNS, AND CO.,
47, MARY-STREET.
P.S.—The Street Alterations are completed.
Mary-street and Henry-street now open for Vehicles as usual.

FURS, FURS, FURS,
Of the Best Manufacture, at
SUMMER PRICES,
Up to the 1st NOVEMBER, at
BARNARDO'S,
36, MARY-STREET, AND 4, DAME-STREET.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FELT HATS,
17, WESTMORELAND-STREET.
H. MORRISON
Invites the attention of Ladies to his Stock of FELT HATS and FANCY FEATHERS, in all the New Styles and Colours for the Season.

SHIRTS, COLLARS, CRAVATS
HOSIERY, GLOVES.
These elegant articles can be had of the most perfect and fashionable kinds, at
EDWARD CARRIGAN'S,
34, BACHELOR'S WALK,
CARLISLE BRIDGE, DUBLIN.
Prices fixed, and in plain figures.

MESSRS. ROGERS, BAKER, & CO., of 71, GRAFTON-STREET, the celebrated COAT MAKERS, having determined to attain the same eminence as Trousers Makers that they are admitted to possess in the manufacture of coats, have, at an immense expense, secured the services of M. Stephen Perody, late proprietor of the *Maison Francaise*, College-street, and formerly professor of cutting, lecturer on artistic tailoring to the Paris Institute of Master Tailors, and editor to the fashion newspapers, *Le Leron* and *L'Elegant*. Messrs. Rogers, Baker, & Co. have great pleasure in also announcing that they have organised a staff of skilled workmen, by the amalgamation of Mons. Perody's *ouvriers* with the picked workmen of Dublin, as competent workmen are essential to high art in cutting. In conclusion, Rogers, Baker, & Co., beg to inform the noblemen and gentlemen of Ireland that in future it will be absurd to send to London for any article of clothing, as we hereby give a challenge to any house in London to produce any one article of dress as elegantly designed or as well finished as at our establishment,
71, GRAFTON-STREET,
ROGERS, BAKER, & COMPANY

EXPERIENCE TEACHETH.
The above was never more perceptible than in the Improved Style of Coat-Cutting adopted by
JOHN OLES,
DAWSON-STREET, Corner of Molesworth-street,
Nine years Foreman in one of the First Houses in Dawson-st., and whose long residence in some of the First Houses in the Trade, both in London and Paris, enabled him to devote much time and attention to the science of
COAT-CUTTING,
by which practical experience the correctness of Fit and graceful development of the Figure, arranged under anatomical principles, fully justifies him in the adage that
"EXPERIENCE TEACHETH."

THE ROYAL INVERNESS CAPE,
with the latest Parisian improvements, is now ready for immediate wear. Price Two to Three Guineas. The most Stylish Wrapper for the Season.

BROWNE AND PAYNE,
MERCHANT TAYLORS,
12 & 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND 70, GRAFTON-STREET.

THE KNICKERBOCKERS.—MESSRS. ROGERS, BAKER, & CO., of 71, GRAFTON-STREET, beg to inform the Gentlemen of Ireland that they were the first to introduce the new style of Dressing and Shooting Trousers into this country—the ridiculous pretensions of other parties in Dublin notwithstanding, who have only a common Trousers, with a tuck in them like an old woman's petticoat. The genuine article, as worn at *Paris* and *London*, can be only had at ROGERS, BAKER, & CO'S. and can be worn as a Breeches, with Stockings, or with Leggings of the same material *en suite*, or of buff leather, and also with long Boots. Noblemen and Gentlemen living in the country, by sending us their height and weight, can be furnished with these unique articles of dress on six hours' notice.
ROGERS, BAKER, & CO.,
71, GRAFTON-STREET.

TYNDALL,
By Special Appointment,
MILITARY BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Has recently enlarged his Premises, in order to meet the requirements of his numerous Customers. Having been established for the last twenty years, he feels assured his further exertions will meet general approbation,—the more so present stock being very extensive.
40, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET.

WINTER WOOLLENS.
GEORGE SYKES takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his numerous Customers and the Public who have favoured this establishment with their support, and hopes that his long experience in the Woollen Business (now nearly thirty years), and knowledge of the markets, together with unremitting attention, will ensure a continuance of the patronage so long extended to the late firm.
G. S. begs to apprise his customers that he has just received his purchases for the coming season, comprising a large assortment of the best West and North of England Cloths, Beavers, &c., also an IMMENSE VARIETY OF NEW STYLES in TROUSERINGS and VESTINGS.
THE TAILORING DEPARTMENT
Is conducted by a Foreman of long experience, distinguished for practical ability in the Cutting and Fitting of Garments suited to every age.
MANUFACTURERS' WOOLLEN HALL,
7 & 8, CASTLE-STREET.

TROWSERS.—I have made ease in fit, combined with perfection of style, my peculiar study, hence my Trowsers press nowhere, but yield with elasticity to all the movements of the body. The practical ability I have personally acquired enables me to challenge competition in fit and style, while my mode of management admits of my selling a superior article for 20s which cannot be equalled.
AMBROSE KEOGH,
32, ANNE-STREET (one door from Grafton-street).

PUBLIC NOTICE.
FREDERIC H. JUDGE,
MERCHANT CLOTHIER,
3, WICKLOW-STREET,
Manager for Mr. George Macdona,
LATE PROPRIETOR of 32, MOLESWORTH-STREET,
And Successor to
MR. CHARLES M'DERMOTT,
Respectfully announces to the NOBILITY, GENTRY, and CLERGY, who have hitherto patronised this ESTABLISHMENT, that the BUSINESS HAS THIS DAY BEEN RESUMED, and will be carried out as FULLY and EFFICIENTLY as at any prior period.
A continuance of the same Patronage is EARNESTLY SOLICITED.
Dublin, 22nd October, 1859.

T. CORBETT,
MILITARY BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Respectfully solicits a trial of his Establishment, when he feels sure that the superiority of his Workmanship and the excellence of his Fit, only require to be tried to be appreciated.
T. CORBETT,
14, DUKE-STREET.

SILVER MEDALS MOUNTED
By WILLIAM BRODRICK,
WATCHMAKER AND SILVERSMITH,
16, *ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN*, A.D. 1818,
For the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates of Her Majesty's Regiments.
Every description of Silver Mountings for Crimean, Turkish, and other Medals, same as supplied by him to the 5th Royal Irish Lancers and other Regiments.
☞ Swivels, Clasps, Bars, Buckles, Rings, and Ribbons supplied on the shortest notice.
N.B.—Names Engraved on Medals, and Repairs neatly executed. A great quantity of Turkish and Crimean Ribbons always on hand.
Please observe, 16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.
WILLIAM BRODRICK, Proprietor.

NEW DESIGNS IN FINE GOLD JEWELLERY, ELECTRO PLATE, &c.
My stock of the above embraces every novelty, either for use or ornament. My Electro-plate is on the best hard metal, and as white as sterling silver, warranted in every day use to last and wear as well.
In Jewellery, my Chains, Rings, Broaches, Armlets, Lockets, &c., are all at maker's prices.
Second hand Diamonds, Ornaments, always in stock.
Old Diamonds, &c., purchased or exchanged.
THOMAS BRUNKER.
111, GRAFTON-STREET, (Opposite the Provost's House.

PARTIES FURNISHING OUGHT TO GO AND SEE
THE CRYSTAL PALACE,
50, HENRY-STREET,
(Opposite Messrs. Cannock, White, and Co.)
J. TELFORD begs to inform the nobility, gentry, and public, that he has just completed some extensive purchases for the winter season, and can now exhibit the largest and best selected stock in the kingdom of China, Glass, and Earthenware, comprising Dinner, Dessert, Tea, and Toilet Services. In the Glass and Fancy Department you can see some rare specimens of art; also, a beautiful assortment of Gasaliers, in Cut Glass, Ormolu, and Bronze.
Hall Bells, Grecian Dishes, and Moderateur Lamps, in great variety.
Water Filters, Garden Pots, and Hyacinth Glasses.
Goods hired out for parties.
THE CRYSTAL PALACE,
50, HENRY-STREET.

GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO.'s
APERIENT FAMILY ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, a combination of the choicest VEGETABLE APERIENTS and BITTERS, *free from Mercury* or any other *deleterious preparation*, and not to be surpassed as a FAMILY MEDICINE. May be used without hesitation in Indigestion, Bilious, Liver, and Stomach Complaints, Habitual Costiveness, and Nervous Affections. They require no confinement, and are well adapted for persons of Sedentary Habits.
G. O. and CO.'s MILD APERIENT PILLS, for persons of delicate constitution, and Females.
PREPARED AND SOLD
AT THEIR MEDICAL HALLS,
107, GRAFTON-STREET, and 61, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN,
And by their AGENTS THROUGHOUT IRELAND.
The following also are recommended with confidence:—
G. O. and CO.'s FLUID EXTRACT of SARSAPARILLA, an efficacious purifier of the Blood.
G. O. and CO.'s EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA and BARK, Sweetening and Tonic.
G. O. and CO.'s EXTRACT of RHUBARB, GINGER, and CAMOMILE, a Digestive Tonic.
G. O. and CO.'s ESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER, for Gout, Rheumatism, Flatulence, &c. And
G. O. and CO.'s FLUID EXTRACT of DANDELION, containing all the active properties of the root unimpaired.

COFFEE ROASTED DAILY.---
FINEST PICKED JAMAICA COFFEE,
Rich, piquant flavour—a rare description,
Kept for Connoisseurs only.
FINEST JAMAICA MIXED WITH FINEST COSTA RICA, possessing great strength and fine flavour,
particularly suited for Economists.
These Coffees being roasted under our immediate superintendence, our customers can always rely upon getting Coffee in the highest perfection at our shops.
THE TIMES TEA WAREHOUSE,
30, HENRY-STREET,
AND 19, WEXFORD-STREET.
GEORGE CHARLES BETTS AND CO.,
TEA DEALERS AND COFFEE ROASTERS

THE WAR WITH CHINA.
CHARLES K. MAYER, 10, DAME-STREET,
Has much pleasure in informing his kind Patrons, and Public generally, that his stock of Tea is at present very large and well selected. As an advance in the price of Tea is certain, on account of the War which is now inevitable, he respectfully suggests to his Customers the propriety of making immediate purchases at present prices, being confident the Tea Market will not present the same advantages in a very short time.
CHARLES K. MAYER.
TEA IMPORTER,
10, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

JAMES LYNCH is Selling Pure Black-leaf Strong Tea at Three Shillings per pound, and Congou at Three Shillings and Four-pence per pound, which he confidently recommends in comparison with the Four Shilling Tea of any other establishment in Dublin. His finest Congou, and Assam Pekoe Souchong, is Three Shillings and Eight-pence per pound, *highest price.*
70, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET.

THOMAS YOUNG,
Successor to ROBERT HANNA,
GROCER, TEA, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
77, GREAT BRITAIN-STREET,
(Within two doors of Sackville-street, Dublin.)
☞ Goods delivered daily in any part of the city or suburbs, Kingstown and neighbourhood.
NEW FRUIT OF A VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY.

TO THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY OF IRELAND.
EXTENSIVE HOUSE FURNISHING,
IRONMONGERY, BRUSH, CUTLERY,
SADDLERY, and GENERAL
HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT,
24, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,
established on the principles of
SELLING CHEAP, keeping none but GOOD ARTICLES, and STRICTLY ADHERING TO ONE PRICE.
The Proprietor has this week received large additions to his Stock, among which he begs to notice the following:—
PAPIER MACHE and JAPANNED TRAYS,
KNIVES and FORKS,
LONDON-MADE TEA URNS,
FENDERS and FIRE-IRONS,
PLATED and BLOCK-TIN DISH COVERS,
SUPERIOR BRITANNIA TEA and COFFEE POTS,
PATENT METAL POTS and SAUCEPANS,
SADDLES, BRIDLES, MARTINGALES, &c.
BRUSHES of EVERY DESCRIPTION,
ATTORNEYS' DEED BOXES and ALPHABETS,
PATENT SHOWER, HIP, AND SLIPPER BATHS,
ELECTRO-PLATED AND SOLID ARGENTINE SPOONS, FORKS, LADLES,
TEA AND COFFEE POTS,
CANDLESTICKS, &c.
☞ In consequence of the Proprietor being a LARGE IMPORTER and MANUFACTURER, carrying on an extensive trade on the principles of "Light Profit and Quick Return" of capital, he is enabled to offer the most superior quality of goods at more moderate prices than they can be obtained for in any other House in Ireland.
WILLIAM WHITESTONE,
24, NORTH EARL-STREET,
DUBLIN.

MR. GEORGE W. BOYD,
25, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT;
Agent for Ireland for Messrs. Saunders and Co., of Sydney, and Frederick Murray, Esq., of Capetown; also, Agent for the Sale of pure "Neva Stearine" Candles.

THE CHEAP CARPET WAREHOUSE,
28, Nassau-street, Dublin.
W. H. CLIFT respectfully announces the arrival of a large stock of new Tapestry Carpets; also, a lot of yard-wide Kidderminster Carpets, with a choice assortment of Hearth Rugs, &c., &c.; at extraordinary low prices.
The above are really worth attention.

SALE OF BRUSSELS, KIDDERMINSTER, AND TAPESTRY CARPETS, DAMASK CURTAINS, CORNICES, &c.
M'BIRNEY, COLLIS, and CO.
Will This Day commence the Sale of their recent Kidderminster and Halifax Purchases, consisting of the Newest and best Goods in the Trade, with some splendid Medallion Velvet Pile Carpets, 2¼ wide, with
1,000 Yards of All-Wool Kidderminster, 1s. 9d. per yard.
7,000 " Prime Brussels, ... 2s. 5½d.
5,000 " Patent Tapestry, ... 2s. 6½d.
1,000 " Best Velvet Pile (Patent) 3s. 9d.
Real Persian and Turkey Rugs;
Venetian, Albert, Tapestry, and Brussels Stair Carpets,
In all Widths;
Felts, Crumb Cloths, Mats, Matting, Floor Cloths.
Carpets Made, Curtains Hung, Blinds of every description.
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
ASTON'S-QUAY.
P.S.—A lot of Double-width Union Damask, 1s. per yard also, Double width All-wool Rep, 4s.; regular price, 6s. 6d

Delicious in Puddings, Custards, Blanc Mange, &c., Light wholesome, and of easy digestibility. When its properties are known it becomes indispensable to families.
BROWN & POLSONS
PATENT CORN FLOUR.
"A similar article has been common in America, but this is superior to any thing of the kind known."—*Lancet*, 24th July, 1858.
"Much preferred to Arrow Root." "Superior to anything brought under my notice for similar purposes."
ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D.

DRESSING CASES, DRESSING BAGS, and highly-finished elegancies for Wedding and Birthday Presents, at
AUSTIN'S,
6 and 7, ST. ANDREW-STREET.
The Stock is known to be the largest and most valuable in the kingdom, comprising every novelty as introduced in London or Paris, in articles of taste, elegance, and utility.
AUSTIN'S,
Manufacturers and Importers,
6 and 7, ST. ANDREW-STREET.

ALL HALLOW-E'EN—NEW FRUIT.—
Mrs. JANE KELLY, Fruiterer to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, respectfully solicits an early inspection of her superior and well-assorted Stock of first-class Fruit, including Jersey Pears, Irish Bull's-eyes, Filberts and Cobnuts, new Chesnuts and French Walnuts, Home and Foreign Grapes, Pine Apples, &c., all of which she will dispose of at moderate prices.
Housekeepers, Hotels, and Regimental Messes Supplied. Goods carefully packed and forwarded to all parts of the country.
Please observe—34, GRAFTON-STREET,
(Corner of Anne-street.)

NEW FRUIT.
ALL-HALLOW EVE.
P. KIRBY begs to announce to his customers and the public that he has received his
STOCK FOR THE COMING FESTIVAL,
which he is enabled to offer at prices much below the last few years.
BOUQUETS, &c. &c.
P. KIRBY, FRUITERER,
13, Upper Sackville-street,
And.
KILLESTER GARDENS.

BY AUTHORITY.
HER MAJESTY'S PUBLIC SERVICE IN IRELAND.
JOHN C. DEVOY (late of Cowan and Co.), Wholesale and Retail Stationer, Account Book Manufacturer, Lithographic and General Printer, and Paper Bag Maker
53, WILLIAM STREET, DUBLIN.
2nd September, 1859.
J. C. D. begs respectfully to inform his numerous Friends and the Public, that he has commenced business on his own account, in the extensive premises lately occupied by Messrs. O'Neill and Duggan, and from his many years' experience in one of the first Wholesale Houses in the Trade, flatters himself that he knows his business in all its various branches, and being thoroughly acquainted with the BEST and CHEAPEST MARKETS in the Three Kingdoms, as well as the FOREIGN MANUFACTURERS, can confidently state that he is prepared and in a position to execute all orders committed to his care with accuracy, despatch, and punctuality.
Professional Men, Merchants, Heads of Schools, and Large Consumers, as well as the trade, will effect a considerable saving by favouring him with their orders, which shall at all times receive his immediate and careful attention; he also wishes to state the MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENTS are carried on under his *own personal superintendence.*

Education.

BECTIVE HOUSE COLLEGE,
15, RUTLAND-SQUARE, EAST.
DR. J. LARDNER BURKE, Ex-Scholar, T.C.D., Master. MONDAY, the 31st instant, has been granted to the Pupils as a Holiday, in consequence of the Collegiate success of Mr. William B. Wright, who was awarded First Place at the late October Entrance Examination in Trinity College, on very distinguished answering, his Marks amounting to 89½, whereas the Second Place was obtained on 80 Marks.
The College, Rutland-square, 14th October, 1859.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.
SUNNY BANK, ALDERLEY EDGE, near Manchester, conducted by Miss SOMERVILLE and qualified Assistants. Terms and References on application.

CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND MATHEMATICAL ACADEMY,
HAWTHORN HALL, WILMSLOW, near MANCHESTER.
Conducted by Dr. SOMERVILLE, and well-qualified English and Foreign Assistants.
The branches taught are the Greek, Latin, French, and German Languages; History, Geography, Arithmetic, Mathematics in every department, Astronomy, Mechanics, &c. The domestic comfort of the pupils is most strictly attended to by Mrs. Somerville and Assistants.—Prospectuses, with terms, will be forwarded to any applicant.

EDUCATION FOR LITTLE BOYS.
An M.A. (some time Second Master of a Grammar School in England) is at present forming, in his College Chambers, Classes limited to Four Pupils each, to which *none but the Sons of Gentlemen are admissible.* He aims at a thorough grounding in Classics, Mathematics, French, and English, so as to enable his pupils to profit by their subsequent studies at Eton, Winchester, &c.
Address "M.A.," at Mr. M'GHEE'S, Bookseller, Nassau-street.

Money Market.

DUBLIN MONEY MARKET—OCT. 28.

The English Funds have slightly improved to-day; still the aspect of Continental affairs is unchanged. Consols improved here for account to the extent of 3s. 9d.; the same price was obtained for cash; New Threes also improved to a similar extent for cash and account. The demand for Stock to-day was good, and the supply not excessive; nothing done in Local nor Railway Debentures to-day; Bank of Ireland Stock wanted; Hibernian Banks buyers; Nationals and Royals for sale; British and Irish Steam Shares wanted; City of Dublin Steam advanced for the £100 Shares 5s.; the Shares of 1836 declined 5s.; Ship Building and Glasgow Steam Shares wanted; Grand Canal Stock maintained last price, and in good demand; Patriotic Insurance Shares wanted at last price; Consumers Gas buyers at 8s.; sellers at last prices; Carysfort Mines almost neglected; General Mines steady at last price; Mining Company of Ireland wanted; Wicklow Coppers—no dealings have taken place for some days, but sellers look for an advance; Ballymenas, County Downs, and Cork and Bandons all wanted; Cork and Passages maintain last price for them; Belfast Junctions and Droghedas for sale; Wicklows sellers; buyers offer 5s. for them; Dundalks wanted; Cashel Stock improved an eighth; South Easterns sellers at last price; Killarneys steady at previous price; Midlands firm; Warrenpoints for sale; Kilkenny Stock wanted; Limericks sellers; Ulsters asked for; Bandon Preferences wanted. Wicklows sellers at a decline of an eighth; Dundalks steady; Cashels declined a shade; nothing done in Kilkennys nor Limericks to-day. Consols close in London to-day at an advance of an eighth, and New Threes of a quarter per cent. better than yesterday at same time.

BY MAGNETIC.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—OCTOBER 28.

OPENING PRICES.

Consols Money and Account	95⅛ ¼
New Threes	95⅛
	94⅞

NOON FUNDS.

Consols, Money	95⅛ ¼ ⅛
Consols for Account	95⅛ ¼ ⅛
New Threes	94⅞ ¾ ⅞ ¾

ONE P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money Account	95⅞ 6
New Threes	95⅞ 6
	94⅞

2.15 P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money Account	95⅞ 96
New Threes	95⅞ ⅞
	94⅞

CLOSING PRICES.

Consols, Money and Account	95⅞ 6
New Threes	94⅞ ⅞

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 28 31 27; Caledonians 91¼; E. Counties 55⅞ ½; Great Northern 102; Great Western 65⅞; Great Western of Canada, new, 8¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire 96¼; London and North Western 95¼; Midland 105¾; South Eastern 75½ ¼; York and North Midland 73¾; Lombardo-Venetia 11¼. Consols opened 95 11-16th, advanced to ⅞ buyers, and are now steady at that quotation. Shares opened flat. Silk freely offered at lower rates; they are now a shade firmer, and steady at about last night's rates. Canadians very light.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, FRIDAY EVENING.—Funds are firmer, and yesterday's decline of one-eighth per cent. has been recovered, although busines exhibited no revival. In Share markets' prices nominally as before; busines almost exclusively confined to preparations for the setlement.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.
(*Daily News' City Article.*)

The Stock markets are still affected by vague distrust and telegraphic alarms. The closing quotations were one-eighth per cent. below those of yesterday, considering the multitude of disquieting rumours which have been circulated during the last two or three days, prices are well supported. In the Share market to-day, business was excessively dull. In the Discount market to-day, there were a few transactions at 2¾ per cent., but more of the principal establishments continue to demand the Bank rate on good bills. There were no Bullion operations at the Bank to-day.

(*Times City Article*).

The aspect of foreign politics continues to depress the market, and the news regarding the Royal Charter, has for the moment added to the tendency to dulness. At the close of business however there was rather more strength, money continues in active demand, and exceptional cases only the rate is below the Bank minimum. The market for British Railway Stock has been dull and rather flat; decline of ¼ to ½ per cent. has taken place in nearly all the heavier descriptions. The Bullion freight of the Royal Charter. The *Times* states, offers were made at Lloyds yesterday to underwrite by parcels of Bullion for 25 per cent.

FRENCH FUNDS.

12-10 P.M.—Bourse opens with a rather good tendency; Rentes, 69.45. 3-15 p.m.—The business transacted to-day has been of a limited character. Rentes close without alteration at 69.46.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—OCTOBER 28.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	
Ditto for account, 10th November	94⅞
New 3 per Cent. Stock	94⅞
Ditto for new account, 10th November	94⅞
	84⅝
STEAM.	
City of Dublin, 100*l.* paid	
City of Dublin Shares of 1836, £50 paid	99¼
	46¼
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Grand Canal Company, £100 paid	41½
MINES.	
General Mining Company of Ireland (Limited) £4 paid	2½
RAILWAYS.	
Cork, Blackrock, and Passage, £20 paid	12¼
Great Southern and Western, Stock, £100 paid	108
Killarney Junction, 12*l.* paid	14
Midland Great Western and Royal Canal, £50 paid	53
PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Dublin and Wicklow six per cent. perpetual, £10 paid	12½
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual, £10 paid	10
Great Southern and Western 4 per cent. perpetual, £100 paid	98⅞ ½

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve, o'clock. The stock brokers' offices are closed on Saturdays at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 31st October. Names to be furnished on or before the 29th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed	Thurs	Frid	Sat.
3 per Cent. Consols / Ditto Account	94½ ⅝ / 94⅝ ⅝	94½	—	—	94¾ / 94¾	94⅞ / 94⅝
3 per Cent. Stock		—	94⅝ ⅝	94½ ⅝		
New 3 per Cent. Stock / Ditto Account	94⅝ ½ / 94⅝ ½	94½ ½	94½ ⅝ / 94⅝	94½ ⅛	94¾ / 94⅝	94⅝ ¾ / 94⅝ ⅝
Bank Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR---OCTOBER 28TH.
Morning Tide, 0. 8. Evening, 0. 28.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.
DIARY OF EXHIBITIONS, PERFORMANCES, &C.
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29TH.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS.—Glasnevin; Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visiters introduced by members, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visiters introduced by members. Natural History Museum open on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays free; on Tuesdays and Thursdays at a small charge. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum, every day free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
ROYAL IRISH INSTITUTION, COLLEGE-STREET.—The Exhibition of Paintings. Open from Ten till Six, and Seven till Ten o'clock.
MICHAEL ANGELO'S LAST JUDGMENT, ROTUNDO.—From Ten till Five daily, admission 1s.

THE THEATRES.

THEATRE ROYAL. — To-night — "Used Up;" "Rough Diamond;" "The Good for Nothing;" to conclude with "The Laughing Hyena."
QUEEN'S THEATRE. --- To-night — "The Mysteries of Paris;" "A Thumping Legacy;" "The Lady of Lyons Travestie;" to conclude with "The Rule of Three."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion but as a guarantee of good faith.
Rejected contributions can on no account be returned.
Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to insure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 1 o'clock. p.m., and the Third Edition at 4 o'clock p.m.

TRINITY COLLEGE,
ENGLISH AND IRISH CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY ASSURANCE SOCIETY'S SCHOLARSHIPS.
Those intending to nominate Candidates for the Scholarships founded by the above-named Society *must* give notice of their intention on or before THURSDAY, the 3rd NOVEMBER next.
Nomination Papers can be obtained from the Secretary, JOHN WHITTINGTON, Esq., 109, Grafton-street.
N.B.—For Regulations see "University Calendar."
October 26th, 1859.

THE SATURDAY HERALD, Published this Day, SATURDAY, October 29, 1859, contains—The Latest and most Important News from France, Morocco, India, China, Constantinople, &c.; The late Disasters at Sea; Fearful Wreck of the Royal Charter, upwards of 400 Lives Lost Naval Movements in France; War between Spain and Morocco; Conservative Demonstrations in Essex; The forthcoming Banquet in Liverpool; the Mortara Case; Burial of the late Mr. Stephenson; the Religious Movement in Belfast; The Kinvara Murder; Meeting of the Dublin University, Zoological, and Botanical Institutions; University Intelligence; Destructive Fire at the Belfast and Liverpool Ticket Office; Review of the British Corn Trade; Re-opening of the London Theatres; the Commission of Oyer and Terminer; Meetings of the North and South Dublin Unions; the Belfast Linen Trade Circular; Calendar of Gardening Operations; Earthquake in England; the Revenue of Ireland; Inquests; Landed Estates Court; together with all Ecclesiastical, Legal, Military, Sporting, Naval, and Commercial Intelligence; also, all Fairs, Markets, and other Interesting News of the Week.
Unstamped Three pence. Stamped, Four pence.
"SATURDAY HERALD" OFFICE,
4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN.

THE SATURDAY HERALD
A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT WEEKLY PAPER,
Of Sixteen Pages,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.
PRICE, { UNSTAMPED, 3d. / STAMPED, 4d.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29.

MR. BRIGHT has ceased to brawl about Reform: the mal-practices of his own brother-in-law proved the value of his sincerity. When Mr. Bright next ventures to harangue the great unwashed upon the Norman aristocracy who are no Normans, the sight of the name Leatham exhibited before him will appal him as the ghost did Lord John at the Vienna Conferences. We lose, however, with his theories of Reform, Mr. Bright's panegyrics upon American institutions. We have lost Mr. Cobden's too. Mr. Cobden came to England full of America. There the purity of the ballot prevailed, violated only by club law, Locofoco violence, and the Calhoun Candle-box. There every man was thoroughly independent of himself, and merely dependent upon the will of some hundreds of neighbours. There every man could vote as he liked, and pay for his indiscretion. There every man could sit under his own fig tree, only that figs will not grow in America, and American restlessness admits of no repose, either to themselves or others. Why is Mr. Cobden silent? His voice is unheard in the halls of Manchester; his oratory is voiceless among the India-rubber twisters of Bradford. At first, we thought Mr. Cobden like the lion couched for a spring. He was meditating, we thought, upon some grand conception. He was not to be disturbed in the hour of parturition. Meanwhile, facts came from the other side of the Atlantic which showed us that Mr. Cobden's view was rather one-sided, and we have learned that if a man wants to be at peace—not to mention such a word as freedom---he had better imitate the constitution of the Cherokees than that of free and civilized Americans. The fashionable appendages of Senators, steady and sedate men, as they should be, are bowie-knives and Colt's revolvers. When not shooting waiters, they shoot each other. They imitate the teaching of Japanese schools, though with a difference. In Japan, a youth is taught to deliver "the happy despatch" that is to inflict upon himself three consecutive cuts in the shape of an equilateral triangle just under the stomach. The Americans perform the same feat with the bowie-knife only on others. When they condescend to use revolvers, a duel is quite a subject of public excitement. There is no concealment. Every body knew, for instance, when the difficulty between *Senator* Broderic and *Judge* Terry was to come off. The *San Francisco Times*, of September 14th, announces--"According to our anticipations the *expected* duel between the parties took place yesterday." The *code duello* was read; ten paces were measured. At the command to fire, Senator Broderic's pistol goes off while he was in the act of raising it. Upon this the judge takes "cool and deliberate aim, and shoots the senator through the lungs." On the 16th Senator Broderic dies, and leaves a seat in the Senate for the next gentleman who has a fancy to be shot by a judge. The shops were all closed, and the flags were half-mast high, and we wonder much why something was not done to prevent a combat, the results of which are said to be deeply regretted. Mr. Cobden has, as yet, said nothing about this American institution; perhaps he thinks Lynch law and the duel far more speedy, effectual, and inexpensive, than our Norman or Anglo-Saxon law.

Another delightful American institution is slavery. Millowners in these countries do not need that institution. They are slave-masters already, to some extent. When a bill was brought into Parliament to limit the work in mills to 10 hours' duration, Mr. Bright opposed it. Negroes do not work so long. However, America is just now experiencing one of the blessed results of slavery. The slaves, to the number of seven hundred, rose in the night, shot the employés of the railway, cut the telegraph wires, seized the arsenal, and sent cart-loads of muskets to Maryland. An insurrection of negro slaves must be more terrible in its results than any Sepoy mutiny, or Serf revolt. Sepoys and Serfs are kept apart; negroes perform all the offices of domestic life. We fear we shall receive intelligence of fearful atrocities. The slaves in the Southern States number close upon three millions. They have increased in the ratio of 60,000 a-year above the whites, and they are held by about 320,000 owners. It is easy to see how fearful must be the result of a general insurrection upon masters who, occasionally, tar and feather a slave for amusement, or burn a man alive by way of punishment.

This negro insurrection may be put down as rapidly as it has arisen. We trust it may. Still, there is a moral in it which our American friends would do well to learn. They are over-fond of annexation, confiscation, occupation, &c. They have lately seized an island belonging to us, simply because they wanted it What would the Americans say, should war break out between us, were we to let loose the Red Indians on their northern settlements, and arm the negroes in the Southern States? General Cass had better think of this before he signs his vindication of General Harney.

But one thing is set over against another, as the son of Sirach says. If Spain trusts to be backed up in her attempts at aggression, we point to Cuba, the "lone star" of American desires. If America seizes San Juan, she has three millions of negroes ready to revolt. If Louis Napoleon aims at universal monarchy, he has within his dominions thousands of fierce haters and some millions of dissatisfied men. There is a skeleton in every Government as well as in every house, and rulers should beware how they evoke a spirit they cannot quell.

THE NEWSPAPER STAMP RETURNS.

NOTHING, it is said, is so fallacious as figures. A column of numerals is insidiously ranged upon a page, and an interpretation is added which you are required to believe is true. A very dear newspaper may have a creditable country circulation. They who pay a high price for the paper alone may very well afford the addition of a penny for the stamp. The case is different with a low-priced paper. Here the addition of the stamp exactly doubles the cost to the purchaser; nor is there such an urgent necessity for this loss. Our railroads branch out into so many different localities, and agencies are so readily procured for the provincial towns, that it is not necessary to affix the stamp, except for localities far remote from civilisation, and out of the reach of some feeder of our numerous railways and Mr. Bianconi's conveyances. It is a fallacy, and a well-known fallacy, to estimate the circulation of any paper merely by the Stamp Returns. To mention a single instance in point. Messrs. Smith and Son supply us daily with the unstamped edition of the *Belfast News-Letter*, which in this way reaches us by one o'clock. Had that paper been stamped and posted, it could not be delivered in Dublin until seven in the evening. It would, then, be manifestly unfair to estimate the circulation of the *News-Letter* merely from the Stamp Office Returns.

Again, we put this case to the public. A newspaper, suppose, has long been without a rival, and suddenly one starts up and considerably diminishes its circulation. It is easy, very easy, for any proprietor who has cash or credit to make it appear that his circulation has not diminished, but increased. The Stamp Office Returns are published but once a year. It is, then, no very clever artifice to purchase a large number of stamps for the last quarter. Two hundred pounds will purchase 60,000 stamps, and it is well worth the while of a proprietor who wishes to sell or to maintain the reputation of his paper to expend this sum on an article which will be used up in the regular course of publication.

Of course, we only state this as what may be done, in order to show how little the Stamp Returns, even when genuine, are to be regarded as a test of actual circulation.

We must now, however, speak briefly upon a matter personal to ourselves. We enjoy, as we can prove to any one interested in the matter, a daily circulation of 8,000 copies. We use up every day 16 reams of printing paper. And here we may tender our thanks to those journals of opposite principles which accommodated us with paper when, owing to the great drought, our manufacturer could not supply us with enough. We enjoy, we assert, a circulation of 8,000 copies daily. How does this journal appear in the advertising columns of a contemporary? It would seem as if we circulated just 160 stamped copies a day! We are sorry to add, that there is a jesuitical ingenuity in the manipulation which calls for reprobation. We are represented in the Returns, *as published by our contemporary*, as a *daily* journal. Such was not the case. We commenced our publication, as a three-day paper, on the 31st of March, and we did not commence as a Daily Morning Paper until the 21st of July--just four weeks after the last date of the Stamp Office Returns! We put it to anyone, is it fair or honest, in the first place, to estimate our circulation, or that of any other journal, by the number of stamped copies? Is it fair or honest to publish, in an advertising sheet, that we are a daily paper, when we did not become so until long after the date of the return?

Any stranger visiting our city may know what papers the citizens of Dublin patronise. It is a source of great pleasure to us that we have been the humble means of inculcating habits of industry and thrift upon a large number of poor boys, who had few friends. It is a source of pride to us that some of these boys have become capitalists in their small way, and are enabled to keep a father or mother, or add weekly to the humble total in their savings' bank book. Any stranger, passing through Dublin for an hour, may see crowds of these young creatures, whom cheap journals have taught to value industry, perseverance, and steadiness. And from the number of these boys he may estimate the amount of our circulation.

Still, a stamped circulation is a thing to boast of, provided figures be not unfairly used to the detriment of another journal. We have good grounds for stating that our stamped circulation, this moment, exceeds that of our scrupulous contemporary. Yet, after all, why publish these Returns? What is the object of it? Can it be to obtain advertisements? The trading classes of Dublin will judge what is the best medium for their advertisements, not by delusive Returns, falsified in the description given of rivals, but by what they see before them. They must see our journal everywhere. They *must* see it, for it is everywhere. And the merchants and shopkeepers of Dublin do not depend for custom on the dwellers in Donegal or the Mull of Cantyre, but to those who live amongst them, and are of them.

The citizens of Dublin are able to estimate what journal best expresses their views on sanitary reform, on municipal government, on imprisonment for debt, and the inquisitorial registration, not only of public, but of private, character. They know what journal has spoken out with the most boldness on social or national wrongs, irrespective of clique. They know, and do appreciate this fact, that the leading articles of this paper have not yet been converted into a panegyric upon any single trader, however estimable he may be; nor have our readers, expecting to read opinions upon the stirring topics of the day, been deluded with an eulogium upon the establishment of a frequent advertiser.

THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL.

THE Governors of the Adelaide Hospital, we are happy to say, have set apart two wards in the establishment for those who are able to pay something towards their medical treatment, and yet whose circumstances do not permit them to procure the services of a private physician. We know not any greater benefit that could be given to the working classes of Protestants. There are many who dislike to avail themselves of a public charity, for there is a spirit in Protestantism which prompts a man to be independent if he can. To such, the Hospital offers a calm and undisturbed retreat, the highest medical attendance, the most zealous care, and the blessings of religious consolation. We are sure this movement on the part of the Governors will increase the friends of this popular institution.

The *Times* on the War between Spain and Morocco:---

It is reported from Paris that, at the request of the Spanish Ambassador, the French Government has placed materials of war at the disposal of Spain, and that the Emperor has declared his intention of supporting the operations against Morocco by advances to the Government of Madrid similar to those made to Piedmont in the late war. Whether or not this news be literally true, there cannot be much doubt that France is preparing to intervene in the quarrel more actively than was originally expected. The commanders in Algeria have concentrated strong bodies of men on the frontier under pretence of checking the incursions of certain unruly tribes, and it is quite possible that the French and Spanish forces may combine to carry out other plans than the obtaining redress for insults at Ceuta or the plundering of an African model farm. If we were disposed to feel cause of satisfaction in finding gloomy anticipations realised, we might remind our readers of the many times that we asserted the impossibility of a period of quiet following upon the martial successes of the French army. Whether it be from the necessity of the Emperor's position, or the wants of his soldiery, or the temptations of absolute power, Europe is witnessing and seems doomed for a long time to witness a series of international troubles. Those who affect to believe that it is only the plain speaking of the English press which causes the general disquietude should ponder over the events of the past year, in which the English press has taken little or no part. The attack on Austria, the sudden peace and half desertion of the Italian cause, were matters in which we had no part; and now we find France and Spain leagued together against a Mediterranean State, with possible results which may be of a grave character. As it is only within the last few days that this question has been discussed in England, it cannot be said that any act of ours has provoked the present complications.

No one in this country has the smallest wish to save the Riff pirates from chastisement, to prevent a semi-barbarous Court from being taught respect for the rights of man and of nations, or even to forbid a harmless State like Spain from taking as much ground as will make her African possessions secure. Spain has considerable grievances against the Mahometans of Western Africa, and we are only glad to see a country so long torn by intestine war and exhausted by misgovernment thus asserting once more a position among military nations. That Spain has a good army, a fair navy, and officers fit to command both; that the Government is strong enough to use its soldiers for other purposes than repressing factions at home; and that there is money enough in the treasury to carry a force across the Straits and into the untilled regions of Morocco, must be a matter of congratulation to every one who remembers what Spain was, even in the memory of men now living. If Queen Isabella's army could learn in warfare with the Moors how to defend Cuba, and how to bid defiance to an enemy in the Pyrenees, no one would rejoice at it more than Englishmen. But the case is different when the Cabinet of Madrid undertakes operations under the direction and with the help of a great and ambitious Power. We cannot avoid perceiving that in these alliances the stronger State must have complete control over the weaker, and that it is not Spain which goes to war, but France, under the shelter of her name, and, perhaps, with the intention of reaping the fruits of the war.

We have before said that this country should avoid the slightest meddling in this dispute, should it result only in the punishment of an obstinate Court, the taking of securities for the future, and such an addition to the Spanish territory as will make Ceuta secure. That more than this will be willingly undertaken by Spain is not to be believed. Nothing could make the Spanish Government attempt so absurd an enterprise as the conquest of Morocco, except the injudicious interference of this country. A British Minister, making feeble remonstrances, which public opinion would not allow him to follow up by action, would be certain to put the Continental nations on their mettle. They would do anything to seem regardless and disdainful of English influence. If the Spaniards were alone in this affair, and were undisturbed by any foreign interference for or against them, we might be sure that three months would put an end to the whole quarrel. It is the obligations under which Spain lays herself by accepting French assistance which constitute the chief evil of the present alliance. Against such an alliance, of course, we can say nothing diplomatically. Spain has a right to ally herself with France as well as with any other Power. But as members of the European community, we are bound to notice any conjunction which appears ominous of future disquiet. It may prove that the present joint action of these two States against Morocco is but part of the system which has already been inaugurated at Rome and Turin. To place the second-rate States of Europe under his control at one time by judicious assistance, at another by sudden severity; to keep them always wanting something or dreading something from him; to make, especially, what are called the Latin nations the

ties of his throne, is an Imperial theory which has often been propounded, and now seems in process of accomplishment. The nearly despotic Government of Spain may be expected to have no objection to such an union with France, and only some ill-judged act of violence would rouse the Spaniards into their old jealousy of French domination.

There are thus two points in this question which deserve the attention of the public. One is the result in Morocco itself; the other is the effect on European policy of excessive French influence in Spain. On the first we have few misgivings. France has enough African territory on her hands, and Spain can with difficulty keep the few remaining colonies which belong to the Crown. A year or so since France and Spain were united in the far East for a war on the Anamite Empire. French missionaries, it was said, had been ill treated, and the Spanish of the Philippines had suffered grievances from their neighbours. Great was the talk of what France, now entered on a new career, would do in Cochin China. An empire was to be established which would counterbalance the possession of India by the English, and cut off, if necessary, the communication between Calcutta and Canton. A respectable force of French and Spaniards sailed for Cochin China, and the same game was played as is meditated on this side of the globe. Now, we are sure that if England had interfered in this Cochin Chinese business it would have been made a matter of the highest importance, and the whole strength of France would have been exerted to gain a footing in the country. Every newspaper in Paris would have been full of the necessity of completing this great conquest, which perfidious Albion had in vain endeavoured to prevent. But, happily, no notice was taken, and accordingly all interest died out in the minds of Frenchmen. Few were despatches published containing narratives of the Franco-Spanish exploits. Few people in France care about the Anamite Empire or its humiliation, and it is likely that the French, decimated by disease, will withdraw altogether, or content themselves with the occupation of one or two points on the worthless coast. With Morocco it is likely to be the same. The country will be of no advantage to any European possessor, and its subjugation is not likely to enter into the Imperial scheme. But the subjection of Spain to French influence, and the formation of a system in which France is the chief, and Spain, Piedmont, the Papal States, and Naples are the dependants, deserves the attention of every politician among us.

The Daily News on the Emperor Napoleon's Italian Policy:—

The Emperor of the French has just rendered the King of Naples an important service, for which it is probable he will never be adequately thanked. The menaced junction of the Neapolitan and Papal forces, in order to an attack on the independence of the Romagna, has been peremptorily forbidden; the appointed interview between the Holy Father and his most dutiful son is indefinitely postponed; and Garibaldi's army, which wanted nothing but an enemy, is condemned to chafe in inaction. Cardinal Antonelli hereupon inclines his ear to reason. Wiser than the Cullens and the Dupanloups, who perplex the Pope's cause with their maladroit advocacy, he does not declare that the Papal Government is perfection, and that nothing at all can be done for it in the way of reform. On the contrary, he presents the Duke de Grammont with a pleasing little catalogue of ameliorations and concessions which his Holiness will be most happy to carry out, upon only one condition—that the Legations be delivered into his power first. If, however, the Emperor of the French maintains his resolution until the settlement of the question, the Holy Father will have either to acquiesce in the loss of his province, or endeavour to recover the allegiance of his subjects, as many unholy Potentates have done, by making his rule agreeable and safe. But if otherwise, the people of the Romagna will not quietly permit their fate to be disposed of without their good-will.

It would be well if the Emperor's Italian policy were always equally wise. His friends, indeed, tell us that he is better disposed towards Italy than the world believes; that he is truly anxious to leave Italy to herself, strong enough to defy foreign interference, and internally too well settled to give encouragement to revolution. If some things seem to discredit his claims to this character, they refer us to the difficulties with which he has to contend, to the embarrassments of the Villafranca compact, to the intrigues of the priesthood, and, above all, to the selfish and unpatriotic character of some of the chief agents through whom he is compelled to act. But the world, which sees Louis Napoleon in a position of greater mastery than any man of this generation has occupied, is driven to consider the acts of his Government as his own. When a man has overthrown a system under which bad Ministers are removed and replaced by better, it is for his personal authority to supply guarantees in the room of those he has subverted. If the truth be, as those who study the ways of his Court plead, that while he aims at a policy national magnanimous, and worthy of France, his Ministers are more proud of the good word of his vanquished enemies than of their master's approval, then one cannot imagine a situation more pitiable than his. The dangers, political, military, and civil, which beset him in his Italian enterprise, the immortal reputation of Liberator of Italy which he so nearly won, the fame he might still acquire if true to the idea which he so nobly proclaimed at Milan, all are as nothing to these men, the servants and betrayers of every dynasty. For a sordid interest, for a personal pique, they would sacrifice all that he has won in and for Italy, and by legalising perpetuate and enormously increase that Austrian influence in the Peninsula which their master went thither to destroy. Should they succeed they will exhibit him to France as having poured out her blood, to Europe as having grievously sacrificed her honour for nought. We in England see this distinctly we, to whom the alliance of France is precious as long as it is a pledge of progress, civilisation, and liberty; and we see it with great regret. The Emperor conquered English opinion by the high-minded declarations to his Italian proclamation, and from that moment until the arrival of the amazing news from Villafranca we wished him success. Although the tidings of the disastrous agreement signed there gave a shock to every mind in this country, yet as soon as men had time to reflect, all were anxious to do justice to him in a difficult situation. The energy and resolution of the popular Governments of Central Italy, and the marvellous unanimity of the people in adopting a settlement so natural, so politic, in face of Austria and her quadrilateral, and so conformable even to his original and recorded intentions, as annexation to Sardinia, gave the Emperor another precious opportunity of proving against all detractors the sincerity and disinterestedness of his Italian policy. It is yet to be seen whether he is equal to the occasion, whether he has the statesmanship and the courage to adhere to the only plan which can secure the freedom and independence of Italy, the formation of a strong sub-Alpine kingdom under the only Italian King.

There is another pressing want of the times, which, if the Emperor does really understand his epoch, he will speedily recognise. The world wants peace. Interests which are connected with the sustenance of millions are deranged and impeded by causes which must be well known to Louis Napoleon, and which the world believes that he has the power to remove. Treaties are signed, and peace is said to be concluded, yet men's faces show no sign of joy. While those whose interests are most nearly affected by the pacification consider its provisions with alarm, the rest of the world is occupied in observing with distrust a restlessness which impels to new warlike enterprises. Why is Spain just now encouraged by France to reject ultimatum after ultimatum, and to force on a war which is invented for no other purpose than to acquaint the world that Queen Isabella has ships and soldiers to spare? The telegraph informs us that the French Minister of War is placing war material at the disposal of the Spaniards, and that the Minister of Finance is to aid them with money. Nobody denies the perfect right of France to take this course; but nobody will say that it indicates a desire to preserve peace in Europe. Again we hear of armaments carried on upon a large scale, notwithstanding recent announcements of their reduction. Travellers from Cherbourg tell of railway carriages daily arriving there full of cartridges and munitions of war, and of the hundred rifled cannon which are to be mounted around the harbour. It is right that the Emperor of the French should be made aware of the impression these and other similar facts make on the world. In his name a state of things is brought about which must soon become intolerable. Men and nations can manage to rub on with a revolution or a battle now and then, but if these things become the rule, a stand is sure to be made, sooner or later, against their authors. Louis Napoleon is at this time producing in Europe just such a state of anxiety and uncertainty as that from which he was called in to deliver France. There must be, there will be an end made of this situation. If the Emperor still possesses the good sense of which he has often given proof, he will restore confidence by his own act, and reconcile his glory with the peace and well being of the world.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

This magnificent hall, which is closed for enlarged accommodation, renovation, and improvement, will be re-opened on the first Sunday of November next, when two of the most popular clergymen in the metropolis will preach. The Rev. Dr. Fleury, at 3 o'clock, will deliver a sermon on the subject of "Christian Union and Brotherly Love;" and the Rev. John J. Black, at 7 o'clock, on the subject of "Christian Compassion."

This, we say emphatically, is a national institution, designed for the amelioration of the spiritual and temporal condition of Irishmen of all classes; and we do earnestly hope that the attendance on those occasions will be such as to mark significantly the Irish mind in favour of Christian union and brotherly love.

The Hall is, properly speaking, a reconciliation hall, and let all such as love this principle inaugurate its opening anew by their presence, support, and blessing.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

19TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

Morning—First Lesson, Daniel iii.; Second Lesson, Luke xvi. Evening—First Lesson, Daniel vi.; Second Lesson, Philippians iv.

Fashionable Intelligence.

WINDSOR CASTLE, OCT. 27.

There was no addition to the Royal dinner party yesterday.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Alice and Prince Arthur, rode in the riding-house this morning.

The Hon. Lucy Kerr was in attendance.

Sir James Duke had an audience with Sir George Lewis yesterday at the Home Office.

Sir George C. Lewis returned to London yesterday from Wilton House, Salisbury.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond are expected in London in a few days from Scotland.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby have left the St. George's Hotel, for Brighton.

The Eaal and Countess of Abergaveny have left Birling Manor for Eridge Castle, Kent.

The Earl of Winchilsea has left the St. George's Hotel.

The Earl of Kilmorey has left the St. George's Hotel.

The Right Hon. the Speaker and Lady Charlotte Denison have arrived at Ossington Hall, Notts, from Lanwell, the Duke of Portland's shooting-box in Caithness-shire.

Henry Bruen, Esq., M.P., returned to Oak Park on Thursday, from Coolbawn, Enniscorthy.

William Henry Head, Esq., D.L., arrived at Quinn's Hotel, Bray, on Thursday, from Modreeny House.

Lord and Lady Massey have lately been entertaining a select circle at Hermitage, amongst whom were the Countess of Carrick, the Hon. C. Wandesforde, the Earl of Carrick, and Lady Lucy Butler, the Hon. J. and Mrs. Yelverton, Sir R. Shaw, Bart., Mrs. White, of Kilkee, and Miss Rothe, &c.

Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. de Montmorency and family have returned to Castlemorres, from Comerford Lodge, Spanish Point, county of Clare.

Marriage in High Life.—The village of Howth was a scene of great festivity on Wednesday, in consequence of the marriage of Lady Emily St. Lawrence, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. the Earl of Howth, to Thomas Gaisford, Esq., Offington House, Worthing, Sussex. The marriage ceremony was performed in the Roman Catholic Church, Howth, by the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen. He then administered the marriage rite. The bride was given away by Lord Howth. The Countess was absent, we regret to say, through indisposition. The bridesmaids were the Ladies Margaret and Mary St. Lawrence. Amongst those present were Lord St. Lawrence, brother of the bride; Lady Dungarvan, Mr. and Lady Catherine Wheble, Mr. St. Lawrence Tighe, Mr. and Mrs. C. Granby Burke, Colonel Gaisford, brother of the bridegroom, and Mrs. Gaisford, Miss Digby, Miss C. Kernan, &c. As the bride was leaving the church, which was beautifully decorated with festoons, a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the neighbouring tower, while eight little girls, draped in white, cast flowers under her feet. All the vessels in the harbour had their colours flying in honour of the occasion. The brdal party partook of a magnificent *dejeuner* at Howth Castle, after which the bride and bridegroom set out for Bray to spend the honeymoon.—*Morning News.*

The Duke of Rutland is staying at Cheveley Park, near Newmarket, where his grace is receiving company.

The Right Hon. Benjamin and Mrs. Disraeli left London yesterday, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Derby, at Knowsley Hall, Lancashire.

John Fermer Godfrey, Esq., D.L., Mrs. Godfrey, and Miss Godfrey, have left Kilcoleman Abbey, for London, *en route* for the Continent, where they are to pass the winter.

The following are amongst the latest arrivals at Elvidge's Royal Hotel:—The Rev. Henry Woodward, Miss Woodward, and Miss Darby; Charles Rynd, Esq., Mrs. Rynd, and Master Rynd; the Rev. G. Kirkpatrick and Miss Kirkpatrick; Mr. Young, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Riddell.

University Intelligence.

TRINITY COLLEGE.
SENIOR FRESHMEN.
HONORS IN LOGICS AND METAPHYSICS.

FIRST PRIZEMEN.	SECOND PRIZEMEN.
Madden, } Equal.	Dowden,
Price (sizar), } Equal.	Mr. Blunden, } Equal.
Patterson,	Langtry, } Equal.
Mr. O'Brien,	Mr. Weldon,
Ball.	Nolan,
	Wynne, } Equal.
	Young, } Equal.
	Edge.

The Army.

The following Circular Memorandum has been issued to the army at home and abroad, relating to instruction of musketry:—

"Horse-Guards, S.W., Oct. 21.

"The General Commanding-in-Chief desires that the annual musketry practice returns, and the applications for rewards for good shooting, be invariably transmitted to the Inspector-General of Musketry by battalions in the United Kingdom, North America, and Australia, on the date of the autumnal half-yearly inspection, or, at the latest, on the 14th of November in each year; and by battalions serving elsewhere on the date of the spring inspection, or, at the latest, on the 15th of May.

"The documents in question are to be rendered annually by every corps, whether completed or not in the prescribed yearly course; and in cases where the course has been omitted, or not completed, a statement fully explaining the causes that have delayed or prevented the instruction is to accompany the annual musketry returns.

"No application for rewards for good shooting will be entertained if transmitted after the dates above specified.

(By command)

"G. A. WETHERALL, Adjutant-General."

The detachment of the Royal Artillery, drafted from the depot brigade at Woolwich, under orders for supplementary service in China, a portion of whom are at present at Shoeburyness, carrying out a course of practical exercise with the Armstrong gun, has been increased from 253 non-commissioned officers and men to 275, in command of Captain Blakiston, and they are ordered to hold themselves in readiness for embarkation on the 4th of November, on board her Majesty's iron screw steam troopship Simoom, Commander John M. Cooke.

The Perseverance, Commander Power, and the Urgent, Commander Hire, screw troopships, were both surveyed on Thursday at Portsmouth by the military authorities, preparatory to their embarkation of troops for foreign service. The Perseverance embarked on Friday with detachments of the 2d battalion 22d Foot, 4th Foot, and of the 4th battalion Rifle Brigade, for Malta.

The Navy.

A notification was on Thursday circulated in Woolwich Dockyard, by order of the Lords of the Admiralty, announcing that a considerable augmentation of the departments would take place forthwith, and the numbers of the following workmen would be entered immediately—namely, shipwrights, sawyers, riggers, caulkers, engineers, factory men, labourers, &c. A bounty of 10s. will be given to any one introducing riggers, caulkers, &c. It was likewise announced that the pay of the first and second class riggers is to be augmented 9d. per day, commencing on the 1st of November next, and the pay of the leading men of the department 6d. per day; that of the former being raised to 4s. and 3s. 6d., and the latter to 5s. 6d. per day.

The following commendatory letter from the Secretary of the Admiralty was also received yesterday at the Dockyard, Woolwich, in reference to the assumption of the sentry duties of the yard by the military in garrison, and the consequent withdrawal of the metropolitan police from those duties.

"Admiralty, Oct. 24.

"A report has been received from Woolich Dockyard, stating that the police, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Mallalieu, have performed the duties of the guard, since the 4th of May last in a most satisfactory manner, and that the conduct of the whole force has been exemplary, their duties having been discharged very effectually. I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to state that they have received this report with great satisfaction, and I am to beg that it may be communicated to Mr. Mallalieu and the force under his orders—I am, &c.,

"W. G. ROMAINE, Secretary.

"To Sir Richard Mayne, K.C.B., &c."

A letter dated Gibraltar, October 16, received at Plymouth by a naval officer, says:—

"The opinion h re is that the French are to co-operate with the Spaniards against the Moors, but that England objects to French interference. The Spaniards have here one liner, three corvettes one sloop, and three paddlewheel steamers. The French have one three-decker, four two-deckers, and three smaller vessels. The British forces consist of the Marlborough, flag of Admiral Fanshawe; the Edgar, flag of Admiral Erskine; the Neptune, the Orion, the Princess Royal, the Centurion, the Victor Emmanuel, the Conqueror, the Cæsar, the Doris, the Scylla, the Cadmus, the Scourge, and the Lapwing. The Vulture is at Tangiers. The Edgar, the Neptune, and the Princess Royal are expected to sail shortly for England, and the Cæsar for Malta."

By the launch of the fine line-of-battle screw steamship Irresistible, 80 guns, which took place from No. 4 slip at Chatham Dockyard on Thursday afternoon, the British navy has received another addition to its fleet of large line-of-battle screw steamers. The following are her principal dimensions:—Length between perpendiculars, 190ft.; length of keel for tonnage, 168ft. 4½in.; extreme breadth, 58ft. 9in.; breadth moulded, 55ft. 8in.; depth in hold, 23ft. 4in.; burden in tons, 2,642 88-94ths. The Irresistible is pierced for 80 guns, which number she will carry, all being of the heaviest metal. The machinery with which she will be supplied will be of 400 horse-power (nominal). Her figure-head is a fine colossal bust of the ocean monarch Neptune, who is armed with his traditional trident. As everything relating to the British navy has just now a peculiar interest in the minds of the public, the launch served to draw together an immense concourse of spectators, who took up their position on each side of the building slip, every foot of which that provided a view of the launch being crowded. The ceremony of "christening" the ship was performed by Miss Williams, a relative of Colonel M. Williams, the commanding Royal Engineer at Chatham. The Irresistible is to be immediately supplied with her machinery and be got ready for sea. Another line-of-battle ship, to be called the Royal Oak, of 91 guns, will, it is understood, be immediately laid down on the same slip.

The following appointments were made on Thursday at the Admiralty:—W. J. Cunningham, second master, to the Sealark; Charles Wotton, second master, to the Royal Albert; W. H. Bond and S. Barnett, midshipmen, to the Sphinx; W. T. N. Barrow, naval cadet, to the Odin; Thos. W. Bower, promoted to first-class assistant-engineer, to the Bouncer; Edward Parsons, promoted to acting first-class assistant engineer, to the Satellite; Edward Newman, promoted to acting first-class assistant-engineer, to the Pelorus; and James Hopkins, promoted to second-class assistant-engineer, to the Bouncer.

VISIT OF MADAME OTTO GOLDSCHMIDT TO MERCERS' HOSPITAL.

One of the most gratifying events that has occurred for a long time, in the history of Mercers' Hospital, took place yesterday—namely, the presentation of an address from the governors of the institution, and the trustees of the Irish Musical Fund Society, to Madame Otto Goldschmidt, in acknowledgment of her generous and gratuitous exertions of her unrivalled talents in the performance of the "Messiah," for the benefit of both institutions. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, who had kindly consented to attend at the interesting ceremony, arrived at half-past three o'clock, and Madame Goldschmidt soon afterwards. The board-room was filled with a numerous and distinguished company, consisting of Lord William Fitzgerald, the Dean of St. Patrick's, Sir J. Coghill, the Lord Justice of Appeal, H. Townsend, Esq.; F. W. Brady, Esq.; Dr. F. Robinson, J. Robinson, Esq., as well as several of the governors and trustees, and eminent members of the musical profession. Signor Belletti was likewise present. On the arrival of Madame Goldschmidt she was received by his Excellency and some of the company. His Excellency conducted her from her carriage into the board-room, where she was received with every mark of distinction and respect. The following address was then read to her by H. Townsend, Esq., one of the governors of the hospital:—

"TO MADAME OTTO GOLDSCHMIDT.

"Mercers' Hospital, Dublin,

"October, 1859.

"Madame,—The Governors of Mercers' Hospital, and the Trustees of the Irish Musical Fund Society for the Relief of Distressed Musicians, beg to address you in grateful acknowledgment of your truly generous conduct in giving gratuitously the aid of your unrivalled talent in a performance of the 'Messiah' for the benefit of these institutions.

"In their several departments of doing good, both of these institutions have been instruments of unspeakable blessing and comfort to many individuals and many families, each institution working according to its several ability.

"We feel that you need no higher present reward than the consciousness of having promoted the usefulness of two such institutions, not only by your noble munificence, but by making them both more extensively known to the public.

"But the interest of your good action will be increased to yourself by the reflection that the hospital that you have so generously befriended was one of the early charities of this city for whose benefit the illustrious Handel gave the first performance of that sublime oratorio in which you have just taken so distinguished a part. That grand monument of Handel's piety and genius was inaugurated in the cause of suffering humanity. And afterwards, during his life, and since his death (of which the present year is the centenary), it has, in frequent performances, contributed more to the relief of human suffering than any other production of genius.

"You, Madame Goldschmidt, have laboured in the same sacred cause, and our trust and hope is, that when you shall rest from your labours your works may follow you; and that you may be found among those to whom the 'Messiah,' the Divine Saviour, who, himself, while on earth, went about doing good, shall say:—'Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the Kingdom prepared from the foundation of the world.'

"We beg Madame, that you will accept this sincere expression of our respect and esteem, and that you will rest assured that we shall always retain a cordial and grateful recollection of your benevolence and generosity to our institutions.—We have the honour to subscribe ourselves, Madame, your obliged and grateful friends."

The address was signed by the Archbishop of Dublin, the Duke of Leinster, Lord William Fitzgerald, the Lord Chief Baron, the Lord Justice of Appeal, the Archdeacon of Dublin, H. Townsend, Esq., and several others of the governors and trustees, as well as by many members of the committee, who had superintended the preparations for the performance of the oratorio.

The address having been read, Madame Goldschmidt expressed her acknowledgments briefly, but in a most kind and unaffected manner. Having consented to go over the wards, his Excellency offered her his arm, and conducted her through them, followed by those present. She frequently stopped and addressed the patients in her usual kind and charitable manner. On returning to the board-room his Excellency was presented with the visitors' book, in which he entered his name. Madame Goldschmidt also made the following entry—"With every good wish for the welfare of this charitable hospital, and very pleased with all that I have seen to-day—Jenny Lind Goldschmidt." Mr. Otto Goldschmidt also entered his name. Several documents of considerable historic interest, in connexion with the institution, were shown to the distinguished visiters. Amongst the documents were the early minutes of the proceedings of the institution, dating more than a century back, and containing various entries in reference to Handel, his connection with the hospital, and a memorandum of the first performance of the "Messiah," in the Music Hall, at Fishamble-street, on 13th April, 1742, for the benefit of Mercers' Hospital, and two other charities. It appears, by advertisement in *Fulkner's journal* of that time that the great Handel generously gave the entire of the proceeds arising from the performance of his noble composition to Mercers' Hospital and the two other charities. Among the documents shown was a bill containing the words of an anthem composed by Garret Wesley, Earl of Mornington, and performed about the middle of the last century, under his superintendance, at Saint Andrew's Church, for the benefit of the same institution. After remaining for about an hour in the Hospital, Madame Goldschmidt took leave of the friends who had assembled to greet her. Mr. Jameson, one of the surgeons of the hospital, and several other gentlemen, conducted her to her carriage. A considerable crowd had gathered in the street, attracted by the hope of seeing the eminent benefactress of the charitable institutions of their city, and loudly cheered as the carriage drove away. The occasion was felt as one of great interest, and will be long remembered with pleasure by those who had the privilege of being present.

LATEST NEWS.

IRISH TIMES' OFFICE.

Saturday, One o'Clock, a.m.

FIRE IN FRANCE.

PARIS, OCT. 28.—A great fire has taken place at the Palais of the Senate de Luxbourgh. The Salle de Seances has been completely destroyed. Four persons were dangerously injured. The galleries, the museum, the library, the throne room, the archives, the hospital departments, &c. are all saved.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says the meeting between the Emperor of Russia and the Prince Regent of Prussia, at Breslau, is a subject of great anxiety. At Paris a very general impression is, that they agreed not to oppose the annexation of Central Italy to Piedmont, and that, if it be true that England is now disposed to go into a Congress, it is because she has reason to believe that the votes of those two great Powers will be given in favour of Italian independence.

CALCUTTA AND CHINA MAILS.

The Panther, with mails from Calcutta and China, arrived at Marseilles at noon yesterday. Mails left for London at 2 p.m. The Ceylon, with the heavy portion of the above mails, left Malta for Southampton on the evening of the 25th.

BOMBAY MAILS.—The Jeddo, with the next incoming Bombay mails, left Aden at midnight on the 19th instant.

SUDDEN DEATH OF LADY PEEL.

Lady Peel, the widow of the statesman, has died suddenly. She retired to rest on Thursday night in good health, and on yesterday morning was found dead in her bed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday afternoon, at Lord Palmerston's official residence.

A meeting was held yesterday, at the Guildhall Coffee-house, for the purpose of suppressing the practice of selling goods falsely labelled as to quality. It was attended by a number of the most eminent men and cotton manufacturers from the North of England and Scotland.

At the meeting of the Great India Peninsula Company, the report was passed. The nett profits of the last six months were stated to be £48,515.

THE POPLAR POISONING CASE.

Mr. Sleigh, for the defence, dwelt upon the uncertainty of pathological appearances, and upon the idiosyncracies of the human system, pointing out that that which was wholesome food to one man might prove virulent poison to another. All these things human comprehension had not yet been able to fathom, and it was highly dangerous to come to a conclusion on the system and appearances, which, to say the least of them, were open to the gravest doubts.

The Lord Chief Baron summed up, and the jury retired at half-past 6. At ten minutes to 7 they returned into court, and gave a verdict of Not Guilty.

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY ELECTION—FRIDAY.

CLOSE OF THE POLL.

Brougham,	...	...	...	654
Buccleugh,	...	...	...	419
		Majority,	...	235

Meeting adjourned at 7 o'clock.

AYRSHIRE ELECTION.

CLOSE OF POLL.

Ferguson,	...	...	...	1687
Campbell,	...	...	...	1641
		Majority	...	

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY PRODUCE MARKET, OCT. 28.—Sugar steady, and transactions, which are to a fair extent, show no material alteration from the prices of last week. Coffee—The late arrival of Costa Rica not having been brought to market, transactions have been restricted to 30 casks plantation Ceylon, and 12 casks of Jamaica. Rice—The [illegible] in excess of the [illegible], the [illegible] limited. Saltpetre—No change to notice; tallow very firm, and a good business done at prices quite on a par with last week's rates, and in some cases at a slight advance. Tea—Transactions have been on the most limited scale, and prices in favour of buyers.

NEWMARKET RACES—OCT. 28.

Handicap Plate—Ellen, 1st; Baresides, 2d.
Sweepstakes—Infanta, 1st; Ripon, 2d.
Selling Stakes—Palmerston, 1st; Confusion, 2d.
First-class Nursery—Curlew, 1st; Paleface, 2d. Fourteen ran.
Handicap—Ellen, 1st; Van, 2d. Six ran.
Handicap—Amsterdam, 1st; Lady Alice, 2d.
Matches—North Lincoln won; Prioress won.
Nursery—Viatka, 1st; Ben Webster, 2d. Eighteen ran.

LATEST BETTING.

The Derby—12 to 1 agst Nutburn (taken); 1,000 to 30 agst Thunderbolt (taken); 40 to 1 agst Plum Pudding (taken); 1,000 to 15 agst The Drone (taken); 1,000 to 15 agst Brother to Schiedam (taken); 1,000 to 10 agst Tom Bowline (offered).

The following appeared in our Second Edition of Yesterday:—

INDIA AND CHINA.

TRIESTE, OCT. 21.—The Austrian Lloyds steamer brings advices from Calcutta to the 22nd September. The Governmont has despatched 1,500 men from Bombay against the rebellious Wahers. The Rohillas in the Deccar continue to commit acts of brigandage. It is intended to send an expeditionary corps against the bands of robbers in Central India, and against the remaining insurgents in Terrai. Oude is tranquil. Three hundred of the four hundred and fifty men who had escaped from the prison of Mundleisir have been caught again.

Imports quiet. Exports flat. Freights declining. Exchange on London, 2⅛ to 2¼.

MADRAS, SEPT. 27.—Exchange on London, 2⅛ to 2¼.

HONG-KONG, SEPT. 12.—The American ambassador had returned from Pekin without having obtained the ratified treaty at that city. The ratification had taken place, by commission, at Pekin.

The steamer Thebis, which had been hired by the French, was wrecked on the passage between Hong-Kong and Turono. Exchange on London 4s. 10½d. to 4s. 11d.

SHANGHAI, SEPT. 3.—Silk has risen. Tea declined.

TURKEY.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer just arrived, brings advices from Constantinople to 22nd inst. The nomination of Rubrisle Pasha, as Grand Vizier, has been confirmed.

DISTURBED STATE OF MONTENEGRO.

The Commissioners for the settlement of the boundary question in Montenegro, were obliged to leave the country for the present, having been attacked by the inhabitants. Public order has been re-established since.

REACTIONARY PLOTS IN TUSCANY.

The correspondent of the *Times* states, that the Tuscan Government have got scent of a plot with a reactionary intent, in which, as usual, the Reds or Republicans and Mazzinians were in league with grand ducal and priestly authorities. The papers seized afford very clear evidence of a pretty extensive reactionary Republican plot, and that the conspirators belong to the upper classes, and are possessed of considerable funds, as they enlisted a number of people of the lower ranks, some of whom received as much as 3s. 10d. a-day.

THE MOROCCO WAR.

The *Times* says it has often dwelt on the impossibility of a period of quiet following upon the martial successes of the French army; and now, after the war with Austria is concluded, there cannot be much doubt that France is preparing to interfere in the quarrel more actively than was expected, and it is quite possible that French and Spanish forces may combine to carry o t the plans for obtaining redress for insults at Ceuta or the plundering of an African model farm; but the subjection of Spain to French influence, and the formation of a system of which France is the chief, and Spain, Piedmont, Papal States and Naples are the dependents, deserve the attention of every politian among us.

THE LATE GALE—LOSSES AT SEA.

The *Herald* says the whole of the Maritime Assurance Offices will be more or less affected, and that in the principal seaport towns where there are small local institutions, the result of the late disasters will be extremely prejudical.

THE GARIBALDI FUND.

The *Daily News'* continues to announce fresh contributions to Garibaldi's Musket Fund.

THE ROYAL CHARTER.

The *Herald* contains a leader on the loss of the Royal Charter, and in the city articles of all the papers; the painful occurrence is alluded to in terms of deep regret and sorrow.

THE COAL TRADE AND THE CHINESE EXPETION.

The *Times* says it is stated that during the past fortnight, orders have been sent by the French Government, to some of their consuls at the British ports to take up vessels for the large quantity of 40,000 tons of coal for China, and the East, that about 15,000 tons have already been obtained, the rates paid have been 76 francs for Hong Kong, and 82 francs for Shanghai. Two vessels were also taken at Liverpool. for coals at 55s. per ton, for Singapore, and it understood stocks are required for other ports. No tenders have yet been called for by the English fort, for the supply of coals to our own stations.

NAVAL FORCES AT GIBRALTAR.

A letter, dated Gibraltar, Oct. 16, received at Plymouth by a naval officer, says:—The Spanish have here 1 liner, 3 corvettes, 1 sloop, and 3 paddle steamers. The French have 1 three-decker, 4 two-deckers, and 3 smaller vessels. The British forces consist of the Marlborough, the Edgar, the Neptune, Orion, Princess Royal, Centurion, Victor Emmanuel, Conqueror, Cæsar, Doris, Scylle, Cadmus, Scourge, and the Lapwing. The Vulture is at Tangiers. Edgar, Neptune, and Princess Royal are expected to sail shortly for England, and the Cæsar for Malta.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The papers announce the death of Lieutenant-General G. G. Lewis, Colonel, commandant of the Royal Engineers', who died at Brighton, on Monday last.

THE GENERAL-COMMANDING-IN-CHIEF AND COMMANDERS OF REGIMENTS.

The following confidential circular memorandum has been addressed to general officers and to officers commanding regiments and depots:—

"Horse Guards, S.W., Oct. 5.

"On the 19th July, 1858, a general order directed the attention of commanding officers to the necessity of having officers examined for promotion without waiting for expected vacancies, and pointed out the inconvenience to the service, and the injury to interests of individuals, arising from procrastination and disregard of the regulations of this head. That order has been unpardonably neglected, and at this time there are numerous regiments from which no examination papers for the ranks of Captain or Lieutenant have been received. The neglect of this duty calls for the severest reprehension of the General Commanding-in-Chief, who regrets to find many commanding officers so utterly unmindful of the interests of those under their command. The corps to which this rebuke especially applies are those named in the margin.* His Royal Highness requests that the general officers under whom these cops, or their depots, are serving will call upon the commanding officers to explain the cause of their remissness, a d enjoy them strictly to fulfil their duty. The General Commanding-in-Chief has had on the occasion frequently to remark on the insufficiency of the examination to which officers are subjected; many of the questions being such as are not calculated to elicit the professional acquirements of those under examination of important points, and, his Royal Highnes regrets to add sometimes evincing a want of intelligence on the part of the examiners. The answers to the questions are often badly expressed, and written in a careless illegible manner; the inaccuracies are not noted by the Board; nor, in forwarding the proceedings, do general officers at all times give the required opinion on the course of the examination and the eligibility of the examined. When Boards examine officers of different regiments, the proceedings in connection with each regiment are to be transmitted separately. His Royal Highness trusts he may not be obliged to recur to this subject, and assures commanding officers that he will not recommend officers for promotion unless their certificates of qualification have been received; and he holds commanding officers responsible for the neglect of a regulation in which public as well as private interests are so much involved.

"By order of his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief,

"G. A. WETHERALL, Adjutant-General."

* For the rank of Captain—13th Lancers; 4th Foot, 2d battalion; 4th Foot, 2d battalion; 7th Foot, 1st battalion; 8th Foot, 1st battalion, 9th Foot, 2d battalion; 18th Foot 2d battalion; 20th Foot, 1st and 2d battalions; 21st Foot, 1st battalion; 24th Foot, 2d battalion; 29th Foot, 30th Foot, 34th Foot, 35th Foot, 42d Foot, 43d Foot, 54th Foot, 60th Foot, 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th battalions; 61st Foot, 63d Foot, 64th Foot, 68th Foot, 79th Foot, 81st Foot, 82d Foot, 83d Foot, 84th Foot, 88th Foot, 90th Foot, 92d Foot, 97th Foot, 1st West India Regiment, 3d West India Regiment, Royal Newfoundland Companies, St. Helena Regiment.

* For the rank of Lieutenant—24th Foot, 2d battalion; 43d Foot, 58th Foot, 60th Foot, 2d battalion; 91st Foot, 79th Foot, 82d Foot, 96d Foot, 97th Foot, Royal Newfoundland Companies."

The following appeared in our Third Edition of Yesterday:—

FRANCE.

PARIS, FRIDAY, OCT. 28.—The "*Constitutionnel*, in an article signed by its editor, maintains its belief that a Congress will take place, notwithstanding the restrictions made by the English press in consenting to a congress. The same journal expresses the reasons which have rendered the speedy assembling of a congress necessary to establish a protectorate over Italy.

BOLOGNA, OCT., 27th.—The *Mouituer de Bologna* contradicts the news of the arrest of the Bishop of Rimini. Three monks have been arrested in consequence of serious accusations against them.

A letter received in Paris from London states that Colonel Ribourg, Chief Secretary of Marshal Randon, Minister of War, had a conference with Mr. S. Herbert, at which all the arrangements of the combined English and French expedition to China were concluded, and the departure of the expedition is fixed for the first fortnight in February.

The French Government proposes to establish a direct steam communication between France, India, and China. The French trade is said to be valued at £4,000,000 to £5,000,000 sterling per annum, and is now carried on almost exclusively through the means of English steamboats. The Company propose to act as a Banking house, with a view of aiding commercial relations with those countries where it is alleged English houses now reign supreme.

PARIS, FRIDAY, OCT. 28.—The Prince and Princess Metternich, Lord and Lady Cowley, and Count Walewski, are among the guests invited to remain at Compeigne for the 7th to 13th November.

The Government will give a denial by documentary evidence, to the statements contained in the correspondence of the *Univers* on the affairs of the Romagna.

The state of affairs in Italy has been settled by the Treaties of 1815 in such a manner that the arrangement agreed to must humiliate France and compromise the political existence of the Peninsular. In consequence of which permanent dangers were created to Europe. This state of affairs was the cause of the revolution of 1830 and 1848. The article concludes with a protestation against the statement that France intends the French Government have appointed a committee in the scheme.

A letter from Rome says, the protest of the Bishop of Orleans has produced a great sensation here. It has been translated into Italian, and the *Civita Catholica* has had 40,000 copies of it printed.

The *Herald's* Paris Correspondent states that the Government has given orders to an Iron company for a 100 gun-boats, 25 of which are to be completed with the utmost despatch.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR CHINA.

The detachment of Royal Artillery, 275 in number, which has been engaged in carrying out a course of practical exercise with the Armstrong gun, has received orders to be in readiness to embark for China, November 4th, on board her Majesty's ship Simoon.

LARGE INCREASE IN THE STAFF OF WOOLWICH DOCKYARD.

A notice from the Admiralty was circulated in Woolwich dockyard yesterday, announcing that a considerable augmentation in shipwrights, riggers, caulkers, engineers, factory-men, and labourers, would take place forthwith. A bounty of ten shillings will be given to any one in producing riggers, caulkers, &c. The pay of the first and second class riggers is to be augmented ninepence per diem.

MAIL NEWS.

SOUTHAMPTON, FRIDAY.—The Behara, with a heavy portion of mails from Bombay, passed Hurst Castle at 9.35 this day.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE.—FRIDAY.

There was a moderate supply of grain at our market to-day. Wheat met a brisk demand at an advance of 6d. to 1s. Barley fully supported the currency of Tuesday, and in some cases middling qualities even 6d. drawn. Oats of every discription were 6d. higher. A small business was done in Indian corn at an improvement of 1s. per quarter.

White Wheat,	26s 0d to 28s 0d	Oats, black,	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Red ditto,	24s 0d to 27s 0d	Oatmeal,	13s 0d to 15s 0d
New ditto,	00s 0d to 00s 0d	Rapeseed,	20s 0d to 22s 6d
Barley,	14s 0d to 17s 6d	Bakers'flour,	14s 0d to 18s 0d
Bere,	12s 9d to 13s 6d	Indian corn per	
Oats new,	00s 0d to 00s 0d	480lbs.	31s 0d to 33s 0d
Oats,	13s 0d to 15s 6d		

CORK BUTTER MARKET, OCT. 28.—Firsts, 118s.; seconds, 115s.; thirds, 100s.; fourths, 94s.; fifths, 76s.; sixths, 56s. 2,800 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, OCT. 28.—White wheat, 22s. 0d. to 26s. 0d.; red, 22s. to 24s.; barley, 12s. 6d. to 16s.; oats, 10s. 4d. to 13s.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, OCT. 28.—Sales of week, 87,990 bales, including 10,360 on specu ation; 9,720 for Export, quotations of fair 1s. 4d over last Friday; stock, 470,460; Imports, 1833, of the week, 39,413 sales; cotton sales probably 10,040 or more; very quiet.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, OCT. 29.—(Messrs. Morton Brother's Report.)—Attendance thin this morning. Wheat in better demand at Tuesday's rates, but sellers held for an advance of 1d. per cental. which checked business. Flour—slow sale, but not lower. Oats—Prime qualities scarce and rather dearer. Oatmeal in fair demand at rather more money. Indian Corn very firm at late rates.

LONDON TALLOW MARKET, OCT. 28.—Market steady, 59s. 6d. spot, and 59s. 3d. to 6d. for all year, with very little doing.

LONDON CORN MARKET, OCT. 28.—Weather cold and fine, supplies of all grain small, Wheat, Barley and Flour, Monday's rates. Oats free sale at 3d. to 6d. advance for Russia, firm for other sorts.

USBORNE'S REPORT—Wheat—English dry samples were a turn dearer. Foreign in more request at full prices. Floating cargoes continue to be taken extensively, and coast is rapidly clearing. Flour well supplied at late rates. Indian corn—Large demand at greatly improved rates. Those remaining off coast well bid for. Barley—prime, scarce, and brings long prices; secondary English quiet; foreign, grinding, a good sale. Rye continues in good demand for the continent. Malt and peas steady. Beans very firm, with buyers of Egyptian on passage at 30s. c. f. i. Oats generally held for 6d. more money, which checks business.

SHIPPING.

QUEENSTOWN—Arrived—Alciopo, St. Vincent and Castletownsend, with loss of mainmast and all attached; Lenus Pernambuco; Susan Ovraila; City of Baltimore (s,s,) Liverpool, for New York. Sailed—Bella Donno, Glasgow; Pius IX., Liverpool; Olympo, Gloucester; Jacob, Liverpool; Jonie, Liverpool; Gottenger, Dunkirk; Eagle, St. Nazere; Chircas, Rio Janeiro; Emma Grey, Limerick.

BELFAST.—Arrived—Gustav Frederick, Taganrog.

QUEENSTOWN, FRIDAY.—The City of Baltimore, from Liverpool, for New York, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, FRIDAY, 1 P.M.—The City of Baltimore, from Liverpool for New York, clearing out of harbour; she takes a full compliment of passengers and general cargo, and latest telegraphic despatches.

TOTAL WRECK OF THE "ROYAL CHARTER." UPWARDS OF 400 LIVES LOST.

LIVERPOOL, THURSDAY NIGHT.—The boisterous weather and terrific gale which prevailed during Tuesday and Wednesday has entirely abated, and to-day is calm and serene. The reports of very serious disasters and loss of life and property along the coast are numerous. Awful to report is the loss of the Royal Charter screw steamer, when almost in sight of home, after having completed a very rapid voyage from Melbourne, and called at Queenstown to land some passengers. Happy and fortunate were those who landed at Queenstown, as, out of upwards of 400 souls on board the ill-fated vessel, not more than thirty remain to tell the tale of the vessel's wreck.

Captain Taylor, and nearly all his officers and crew, are amongst those who met with a watery grave.

On Tuesday night the Royal Charter arrived at the bar of the Mersey, but the gale was so terrific that Capt. Taylor did not deem it prudent to venture up the Mersey. He accordingly endeavoured to get more sea room, in which, however, he was not successful. Yesterday her non-arrival caused some uneasiness, but the opinion prevailed that she had either returned to Queenstown, or put in for shelter to some of the Welsh ports. The telegraph lines along the coast were also destroyed by the violence of the gale, so that it was only this morning that intelligence was received here. The bay in which the catastrophe occurred is situate two or three miles to the westward of Puffin Island, Anglesea, and six or seven miles to the northward of Beaumaris. It has a shallow sandy beach for several miles, with promontories at each end of the bay. The country around is described as wild, and few houses are about. All along the shore dead bodies are being washed in by the tide.

It is believed that about thirty persons have been saved, and about 400, including the captain and officers, were drowned. One gentleman, who landed at Queenstown to transact some business, allowed his wife and family to remain on board, expecting to meet them at Liverpool. Poor man, his hopes have been blasted. He is now in a state bordering on distraction.

The owners, Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, & Co., this morning despatched several first-class steam tugs to render assistance, the Retriever and Reliance being of the number; and more are to follow.

The following letter from one of the surviving officers (Mr. George Swavier, the boatswain's mate,) to his wife gives some particulars as to the loss:—

"Moelfra, October 26.

"MY DEAR WIFE,—I have melancholy news to send you. The ship was wrecked last night in a terrific gale from N.N.E. All hands lost except twenty-five, and, thank God, I am one of the saved. Captain and all the officers lost. The carpenter and myself are the only two belonging to the officers' department saved. Go to the office and tell this; and ask there if Captain Martin is coming down to us, for the carpenter and myself won't leave here until he either comes or sends us directions to go by. All of us have been very hospitably received and relieved by the inhabitants of this village, and the Coast guard officers have provided us a place to lodge in until Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, & Co., or Lloyd's agent, take us away from this.—Your affectionate husband.

"GEORGE SWAVIER."

Captain Martin, overlooker for Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, and Co., started at six o'clock this morning for the scene of the disaster, to take whatever steps he may deem requisite under the circumstances.

The Royal Charter had about half-a-million of gold on board. This will no doubt, be recovered; but her cargo and passengers' luggage will likely be totally destroyed.

The utmost anxiety prevails to know the names of the drowned, missing, and saved, and the offices of the agents have been crowded to-day by anxious inquiries. They were, however, unable to answer or satisfy the numerous inquiries, as some time must elapse ere the bodies can be identified and the muster-roll of the ship investigated.

The latest reports state that the vessel struck at two, p.m., the strain being too great for her cabins. At first but little alarm was felt, but soon the imminence of a dreadful death was apparent to all. One heroic sailor swam ashore and made fast a hawser, by which several lives were saved, and more might have been rescued had not the vessel parted in two with a dreadful crash, and the funnel and machinery giving way, the passengers and crew were either killed by the falling mass or perished in tho waves. 400 persons were lost, but only 39 were saved. All the women perished. There was no pilot on board, the signals made when the vessel reached Point Lynas not being answered. The bullion, it is expected, will be recovered. A detachment of Marines has been sent from Liverpool by Captain Mends, of the Hastings, to assist the local authorities.

MONASTEREVAN COURSING CLUB.—OCT. 26TH AND 27TH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

Stewards—W. Disney, Esq., Captain Moore, and R. Cassidy, Esq.

Judge—F. W. Haysted, Esq. Slipper—P. Sheridan.

Puppy Stakes—First, 14*l.*; second, 4*l.*; third, 2*l.*

FIRST TIES.

Mr. Dunne's bk d Gamester beat Mr. Behan's r b Fuschia; Mr. Dunne's bk d Goshawk beat Captain Moore's bk d Curlew; Captain Moore's bk b Philipeen beat Mr. Clancy's br d Rarey; Mr. Behan's r d Bandy beat Mr. Burne's br b Begum; Mr. Clancy's br b Slip beat Mr. Morrin's bl d Kite.

SECOND TIES.

Mr. Dunne's bk d Goshawk beat Mr. Behan's r d Bandy; Captain Moore's bk b Philipeen Mr. Dunne's Gamester; Mr. Clancy's br b Slip, a bye.

THIRD TIES.

Mr. Clancy's br b Slip beat Mr. Dunne's bk d Goshawk; Captain Moore's bk b Philipeen, a bye.

DECIDING COURSE—THURSDAY.

Mr. Clancy's br b Slip, beat Captain Moore's bk b Philipeen.

MATCHES—THE BEST OF THREE RUNS.

Mr. R Cassidy's r d Mustard beat Mr. Behan's bk d Benbow; Mr. ——— r d Sting, beat Mr. ——— w d Chance; Mr. Clancy's f b Fanny beat Mr. Cassidy's r b Restriction; Mr. Cassidy's r d Sting beat Mr. Coffey's bk d Gubber; Mr. Disney's f and w d Surgeon-General beat Mr. Clancy's r b Spicy; Mr. Behan's w d Chance beat Mr. Coffey's bk d Gubber.

Thanks.

THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL, PETER-STREET.—James Hawkins, Esq, 1*l*; collected by Mr Diggs, 2*l*, viz., H Close, Esq, 1*l*; Dr Lloyd, 1*l*; Miss Pakenham, 1*l*; Mrs Hawkins, 1*l*; collected by Mrs Goodison, 30s, in sundry small sums; R Gabbett, Esq, 1*l*; Miss Brooke, 1*l*; "R J," per Dr Barton, 1*l*; Thanks-offering, 1*l*; Miss Thwaites, per the Rev Dr Stanford, 10*l*; Cornelius Carleton, Esq, 1*l*; an English Friend, per W G Gubbins, 1*l*; collected by Miss Mecredy, 1*l* 12s 8d; viz., Mrs J S Gaussen, 5s; Mrs Frebe, 2s 6d; Countess of Aldborough, 1*l*; Miss Mecredy, 5s; Rev W Urwick, D D, 1*l* 1s 0d; R Styles, Esq, 3s 6d; Edward Spring, 10s; Michael Laburn, Esq, 1*l*—in consequence of Dr Spratt's advertisement; Rev E Marks, D D, 1*l*; collected by Mrs Williams, 1*l* 2s, in sundry small sums; Frederick Stokes, Esq, 5*l*; Mrs Reid, 1*l*; Patrick Reid, Esq, jun, 1*l*; Miss Hunt, 1*l*; Rev Thomas Wallace, 1*l* 1s; Mrs A Moore, per Messrs Latouche, 1*l*; Mrs. Gregory, 1*l*; Rev John Taylor, D D, in consequence of Paul Cullen's pastoral 1*l*; collected by Mr Leeson, 12*l* 7s, viz., John Richardson, 5s; Messrs Ball & Co, 5*l*; Mrs Eyre, 10s; J Harrington, Esq, 1*l*; O Beater, Esq; 1*l*; W M'Naught, 1*l*; Messrs Cannock & White, 2*l* 2s; A M'Comas, 10s; C Malone, 1*l*; Donation, per Rev Dr. Stanford, for Children's Ward, 5s; collected by Mrs Carter, Drogheda, 20*l* 5s, viz., St George Smith, Esq, 2*l*; James Jameson, Esq, 2*l*; Rev John Eccles, 5s; Edward M'Master, Esq, 1*l*; George Harper, Esq, 1*l*, and 1*l* donation; William Cairnes, Esq, 3*l*; John Cooper, Esq, Beamore, 10*l*.

GALWAY AND AMERICA PACKET STATION.

The following parties applied for shares yesterday:—Sir Richard Levinge, Bart., M.P., Knockdrin Castle, Mullingar; Richard O'Gorman, jun., Esq., barrister, New York; Edward Talbot O'Kelly, Esq., M.D., Maynooth; John P. Byrne, Esq., Ballybohill House, Swords; Patrick H. Bowden, Esq., co. Galway; James Finnegan, Esq., Abbeyleix; Joseph John De Forlouval, Esq., Parnell place, Dublin; Peter M'Mahon, Esq., Dublin; Thos. D. Renehan, Esq., Johnstown, Kilkenny; Archibald St. George, Esq., J.P., Camma Lodge, Athlone; Thos. Comins, Esq., Rosehill, co. Galway; Thos. Palmer, jun., Esq., Galway; Rev. Edward Maunsell, Galway; T. Ward, Esq., Galway; Thomas Byrne, Esq., Birr; P. Conegan, Esq., Shannon Harbour; Mrs. Margaret Rickard, Dublin; Alexander Browne, Esq., Blennerville, Tralee.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—

By Royal Letters Patent.

NEWLY-INVENTED APPLICATION OF CHEMICALLY PREPARED INDIA RUBBER in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates. Messrs. DAVIES, Surgeon-Dentists, 22, NORTH EARL STREET, DUBLIN, call attention to a new and invaluable improvement in Mechanical Dentistry, being the application of

CHEMICALLY PREPARED INDIA RUBBER,

As a base for their celebrated Mineral Teeth.

The extraordinary advantages obtained are well worthy of note. Neither Stumps nor Teeth are extracted; sharp edges are avoided; an amount of suction with a degree of lightness (almost fabulous) is obtained; while from the flexibility the agent employed pressure is entirely obviated. It is permanent, wholesome, and more congenial to the mouth than either bone, silver, or gold, and warranted to remain free from either Taste or Smell; Mastication and Articulation being guaranteed even in cases where other methods have failed. Patent White India Rubber for Filling Front Teeth. Stopping or Extracting a Tooth, 2s. 6d; a single Tooth, 5s; a Set from £5 5s. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed. Consultation Free.

MESSRS. DAVIES, DENTISTS,
22, NORTH EARL-STREET,
(Nine doors from Sackville-street.)

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.

GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE,

DR. PALMER,
82, MERRION SQUARE, NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street),

Physician and Surgeon (twenty-five years' practical experience), Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.

Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-Day (Sundays, 8 till 11).

Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock

Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary,) Five Shillings, at Dr. P's or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter 10s. Medicine included.

WONDERFUL INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.

Mr. O'Duffy, for six years sole assistant to Mr. Doherty, Surgeon Dentist to St Vincent's Hospital, begs to inform his friends and the public that he has availed himself of the new American invention, for supplying the loss of Teeth by the application of vulcanized India Rubber, as a substitute for Bone, Gold, and Gutta Percha.

The fact of all the eminent Dentists, both in England and on the Continent, having adopted this wonderful material, is sufficient guarantee for its superiority over all others, as base for Artificial Teeth. It is perfectly free from either taste or smell, and unlike Bone or Gutta Percha, will not break, discolour, or absorb the saliva; perfect mastication and articulation being in all cases guaranteed. A complete set of Mineral Teeth, 28 in number, from £4 to £10.

Extraction, from 2s. 6d. to 5s.
Stopping in Cement from 2s. 6d. to 5s.
Stopping in Gold from 5s. to 7s. 6d.
Consultation Free.

MR. O'DUFFY,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentist,
75, DAME-STREET,
(Exactly Opposite the Lower Castle Gate.)
At Home from Nine to Six

TEETH.—MR. W. EGAR, DENTIST, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (brother and successor to the late John Egar), continues to supply the loss of Teeth by the application of Gutta Percha to the most tender Gums, without the extraction of Stumps or any painful operation whatever. They adhere closely to the Gums, have no unnecessary ligatures, and perform with comfort the functions of the natural teeth, which in appearance they accurately resemble.

A single Artificial Tooth, from	£0	5	0
A complete Set, with Gold Springs, from	5	5	0
Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement	0	5	0

MR. W. EGAR, DENTIST,
16, SUFFOLK-STREET,
(One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin.
At Home from Nine till Six.

Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.

CORNS, BUNIONS, AND IRREGULAR TOE NAILS.—Mr. DUNNE, Chiropodist, attends daily at his rooms, 15, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, for the treatment of the above diseases, from Twelve to Four. His system is perfectly painless, and relief instantaneous.

The Boot department, both at the Quay, and 9, Lower Sackville-street, is fully stocked with the most suitable articles for the present season.

A STERLING GOLD WEDDING RING, AND HALL MARKED KEEPER—at 14s., 16s., and 18s., according to size; sent in a Morocco Case to any part of Ireland, on receipt of post-office order or stamps to WILLIAM BRODRICK, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 16, Essex-quay, Dublin.

TOWN COUNCIL.

A special meeting of the Town Council was held yesterday in the City Hall—

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor in the chair.

The object of the meeting was to consider and do all necessary acts upon or in relation to a report of the special committee appointed by the Municipal Council upon the 16th of May, 1859, "to act upon the Report of Committee No. 2, dated the 27th January, and 4th February, 1859, having reference to the improved supply of water to the city and suburbs, and to take such steps as they may think expedient in reference to the water supply of the city. And the Council are also summoned to consider and decide upon what acts are necessary to be done and directed relative to the procurement of a supply of water for this city and suburbs,and to do and direct such acts as they shall decide to be necessary, or to empower a committee of the Municipal Council so to do."

The following members of the Corporation were present:—Aldermen—John Reynolds, J.P., Wilson, Campbell, J.P., Atkinson, Hudson, Roe, D.L., J.P., Kinahan, J.P., Meylan, J.P. Councillors—Sir Edward M'Donnell J.P., Gray, Draper, Cordner, the Lord Mayor-elect,, Acheson, Whelan, French, Chambers, Codd, J.P., Tracey, Redmond, M'Cann, Richard Kelly, J.P., Martin (Trinity Ward), Cassan, J.P., Tagart, Plunkett, Scally, Pilkington, Boyce, D.L., J.P., Gavacan, Dunne, J.P., Robert O'Brien, Jameson, J.P., Lalor, Price, J.P., Kelch.

Mr. Farquhar read the following report:—

"After bestowing much careful and anxious consideration on the several conditions which are essential to an effective water supply for a populous city, and investigating the capabilities of the several suggested sources of a supply for the city of Dublin, with relation to those conditions, we have definitely determined to recommend a project which we believe will be found to possess all the requisite conditions in a higher degree than any that has been heretofore proposed. In all our investigations we had special regard to a few leading characteristics, the absence of any one of which would, in our opinion, disentitle any proposed supply to your favourable consideration. To be eligible, the water should be pure, free from organic matter—especially decaying animal or vegetable matter liable to putrefactive fermentation—not "hard," so abundant in quantity as to afford a certainty of a constant supply, and capable of being brought by gravitation to a distributing reservoir of such natural elevation as would give an effective high pressure service at the highest parts of the city and suburbs. We believe the project we are about to propose for your acceptance will, if realised, fulfil all these intentions. We are desirous, however, before placing in your hands the reports of your consulting and city engineers, Messrs. Hawksley and Neville, and of your consulting chemist, Professor Apjohn, on the suitability, practicability, and cost, of the project we recommend, briefly to glance at the circumstances which rendered it necessary to seek out a different source of supply from that recommended in the report of a previous committee, and which was adopted by the Municipal Council at a special meeting held on the 16th May, 1859. It will be in your recollection that that report recommended that the supply be taken partly from the Grand Canal, and partly from the River Dodder. As the sequence of a series of negociations, the Directors of the Grand Canal offered, by their letter, dated 5th November, 1858, to give, at an annual rent of 1,800*l.*, a *preferential* and *guaranteed* supply of 6,000,000 gallons daily, to be drawn from the canal at the 11th lock, and conducted for distribution to a storage reservoir at Kimmage. A careful examination of the Dodder and its tributaries satisfied your engineers that if the *whole stream*, including the two-thirds claimed by Lord Meath as his, were diverted at the Templeogue Weir, and conducted to a capacious storage reservoir at Kimmage, about five and a-half millions daily might be calculated on from that source. The report and plan of supply adopted on the 16th May were based on these data, and, relying upon the offer of the Grand Canal Company, it was proposed to construct a large storage reservoir at Kimmage, from which between eleven and twelve millions of gallons, might be distributed daily, with a service pressure equal to about 200 feet. The details of this project were very generally known before the house adopted the report recommending it, and the result illustrates very forcibly the extreme difficulty which a popularly constituted public body has to encounter in conducting preliminary negociations of this nature, otherwise than through the agency of a small committee pledged to the most rigid secrecy. On the very day that the house met for the special purpose of considering the expediency of adopting that report a letter was read from the Grand Canal Company, dated May 13th, 1859, stating that the directors, having read the report, would, under all the circumstances, withdraw their own deliberate offer to give a guaranteed and preferential supply of 6,000,000 gals. for 1,800*l.* per annum. The house, notwithstanding, adopted the report, and appointed you as a committee to carry out the project. You very prudently appointed a small committee, consisting of 'Councillors Gray, Maunsel, and Codd, and Alderman Hudson,' to correspond with the Canal Company as to the cause of the withdrawal of their offer, and to make preliminary arrangements as to the price to be charged for the water. An interview with the directors and a long correspondence ensued, and finally, on the 17th of August, the sub-committee received a letter to which we beg to refer, stating that the Grand Canal Company 'must decline to *guarantee* any fixed quantity of water to be drawn from the 11th lock,' and offering to give a supply, as at present, neither *guaranteed* nor *preferential*, from the low harbour level, the water of which is subject to constant and unavoidable pollutions of the most disgusting character. The sub-committee, on receipt of this letter, immediately convened a general meeting of your body, and it was then deemed advisable to appoint a committee of three, selected from the members present, 'Councillor Maunsel, Councillor Codd, and Dr. Gray,' to whom, together with Mr. Sweetman, your permanent chairman, the consideration of that letter and of the whole subject of supply was referred, with instructions to observe ri id secrecy with regard to all their proceedings. We have to express our regret that owing to the continued illness of Councillor Sweetman, and the absence of Councillor Maunsel, we were deprived of the valuable aid we must have derived from the knowledge, experience, and zeal which these gentlemen would have brought to the discharge of the arduous and critical duties imposed on the committee. A careful consideration of the circumstances we have thus briefly glanced at, and of the new terms proposed by the Grand Canal Company, in the letter of the 17th of August, satisfied us that if we hoped to provide for the citizens of Dublin an abundant and constant supply of pure and wholesome water at high pressure, we must abandon altogether the idea of dealing with the Grand Canal Company. That company—*Firstly*, refused to supply any guaranteed quantity of water, at a point which would enable the Corporation to procure high pressure by gravitation. *Secondly*—They proposed to continue the supply, *as at present*, from an overflow situate at the most polluted portion of the Canal, which, as you are aware, is neither a guaranteed nor a preferential supply, but dependent altogether on the existence of a surplus beyond the requirements of traffic. *Thirdly*—They offered, if this polluted and uncertain supply would not be accepted, to allow the Corporation to draw water from the eleventh lock, by an overflow *computed* to give about 3,000,000 gs. daily, and to make storage for, and draw off, any *surplus* not required for traffic, but would not undertake to *guarantee* even that small quantity, which is but half the quantity required, while they demanded for this *unassured*, and, therefore, uncertain supply of one-half, a rent higher than they asked in November for the whole quantity assured and made certain by being a guaranteed and preferential supply. Under these circumstances, we at once placed ourselves in communication with your consulting engineer—laid before him the whole of the new and unexpected circumstances which had arisen to render the former project impracticable, and requested that he would, in connection with the city engineer revisit the sources and line of the Liffey with a view to determine if a suitable supply could be obtained from that river, or its head at Kippure. After a thorough examination of the entire of the district indicated, Messrs. Hawksley and Neville verbally communicated to us the results of their investigations. These they subsequently embodied in a written report, dated the 30th of August, which we beg to submit. That report recommended that the supply be drawn from the Liffey at a place known as 'Coy Ford,' near Osberstown House, about 1½ miles beyond Sallins, and conveyed by a conduit, as traced on the map now submitted, to the site of the originally proposed distributing reservoir at Kimmage. Such survey of the ground and estimate of the requisite works as the time admitted of being made, satisfied your engineers that the proposed works, including the probable compensation to millowners lower down on the river would amount at an approximation to about 150,000*l.*, which was considerably under the estimate for the plan of procuring water from the Grand Canal and Dodder. The project now presented would give an abundant and secure supply, while a chemical analysis shows that the water is more pure, more wholesome, and not of one-half the hardness of the Grand Canal water. The superior quality of the Liffey water, its freedom from organic impurity, its softness, and the unfailing supply it affords, at all seasons of the year, induced us to order that a more detailed survey of the line of the conduit be made, with a view to ascertain with more accuracy the practicability of the scheme, and the cost at which it might be realised. We also ordered samples of the water to be taken for chemical analysis in the dry season, and during the prevalence of floods, in order to enable us to form an estimate of the influence the varying seasons would produce on the quality of the water. We subjoin the reports received from the engineers, and from your consulting chemist, which seem to us to be conclusive and such as ought to determine you at once to adopt that plan of supply. You will perceive from an examination of these documents that the further and more complete survey of the proposed source, line of conduit and levels, has confirmed the approximate estimate at first made by your engineers as to the probable cost—viz., about 150,000*l.* This sum is exclusive of the mains to bring the water from the Kimmage reservoir to the city, and of the connecting mains within the city, which have been estimated at 35,000*l.*, making the whole estimated cost of works, exclusive of the land to be used for the conduit, 185,000*l.* Dr. Apjohn's report shows that the water is exceedingly pure, totally free from smell and taste, destitute of iron and other metallic substances, soft and therefore peculiarly suited for domestic culinary and lavatory uses, while it contains only very slight traces of organic matter, and these of a *non*-putrefactive and antiseptic nature. Dr. Apjohn considers that the water is remarkably wholesome as a drink for man and for animals, and eminently suited for all manufacturing purposes. We visited the proposed site of the head and the line of the conduit in company with Messrs. Hawksley and Neville, and Dr. Apjohn, and having had the leading features of the plan pointed out to us on the spot, we have no hesitation in expressing our conviction that this is the proper plan for your adoption. Many considerations would have induced us to prefer Kippure, or some adjacent locality higher up on the stream, as the source whence to draw the city supply; but a careful examination of the geological strata in the Kippure district showed your engineers that it would be difficult, if not, indeed, impossible, to construct a staunch and otherwise safe reservoir of the requisite storage capacity in that locality, while the observations made on the quantity of the summer supply showed that without such storage reservoir the supply would be altogether insufficient. Anxious to satisfy our own minds on the subject, we visited the Kippure district in company with Mr. Hawksley and Mr. Neville, when the existence of the natural obstacles adverted to were pointed out to us, and so clearly demonstrated by your engineers that we could no longer doubt the inadvisability, if not, indeed, the impracticability of the project. The advantages that would result from taking the supply from any place intermediate between Kippure and the place selected at Coy Ford, near Sallins, would be so inappreciable, compared with the very large increase of cost which selecting a head higher up would involve, that we do not think the large additional outlay required would result in any commensurate benefit. While we were preparing this report we received a letter, which we append, from the secretary to the Midland Great Western Railway and Royal Canal Company, in which he informs us that the directors would give a *preferential*, but not a *guaranteed*, supply of 4,000,000 of gallons daily, at a high level, for 1,200*l.* a year, and stating that they would not guarantee that quantity at so "low a rent." It is, therefore, plain that you could not (even if it were any longer desirable) procure a guaranteed and therefore *assured* and *certain* supply from either of the canals, or from both of them conjointly. The largest quantity proposed to be given from a level suited for a high pressure service supply, even without a guarantee, was 3ms. from one, and 4ms. from another, being in all 7ms., of an unassured, and therefore unreliable supply, which is about one-half the quantity required as a guaranteed and reliable supply—the only class of water supply which Parliament would sanction, and which you ought to propose for your city. Acting in accordance with the spirit of the instructions which accompanied our appointment by you to carry out the resolution of the Council, we directed that the requisite surveys for further progress should be made, and that a further analysis of the water at the Coy Ford, for the purpose of comparison with the waters of the Liffey at other points and with other waters, should be made. Some other steps of a minor character have been taken in order to enable the Corporation to be in a position to apply to Parliament this session, should you approve of and should the general Council finally adopt the plan we recommend. These several proceedings will not involve much expense, but they were absolutely necessary, as the notice of the bill should be given early in the next month, if the Corporation adopt the project, and resolve upon proceeding this year. In determining to recommend this project for your adoption, we are not insensible to the weight of the responsibility we assume. When undertaking the duty you imposed on us we felt that, to discharge it faithfully and conscientiously, we should devote much time and careful labour to the subject. We entered on the duty with a full sense of the importance of the interests involved, and having arrived at the conviction that the project now submitted is the most suitable one, we do not desire to shrink from the responsibility of recommending it. The future comfort and health of your fellow-citizens, the lives of many and the happiness of all, will largely depend upon the decision you arrive at with respect to the future supply of water to the city. We offer our opinion not without some diffidence—resulting, however, rather from a sense of the magnitude of the interests at stake, and of our own inability to master all the varied details of so large a subject than from any doubt on our own minds as to the correctness of that opinion. We have endeavoured to discharge the duty confided to us with care—we know we have done it conscientiously; and we now recommend this project for your adoption, because we firmly believe that it points out the true source of supply—the source from which you can obtain the purest and softest water in the most abundant quantity and at the minimum of cost.

"John Gray.
"Francis Codd.

"October 22nd, 1859."

Dr. Gray then rose and reviewed the several steps which had been taken by the direction of the Corporation, in relation to this most important question. He said that from the time the question of supplying the city with water had been mooted some eleven or twelve plans had been presented to the consideration of the Corporation. The committee had given their best consideration to these several plans or suggestions, and found that they all resolved themselves into two classes or series of sources, the one of which embraces the streams on the low lands, and the other the streams from the mountain basins. There was, however, an important distinction between the qualities of the water derived from these two sources. From the springs on the low lands there was obtainable a clear and brilliant water at all seasons, but there was a drawback to it in the fact that it possessed a large degree of hardness. While the water from the mountain basins was much purer and softer, still it was characterised by a certain degree of colouring matter, which, of course, was more or less objectionable. The learned gentleman, after referring to some other matters of inquiry, in relation to the present subject, said that one of the plans proposed was, that the water should be supplied from the Royal Canal, and another from the Grand Canal. Another suggestion was, that it should be obtained from the Grand Canal with an auxiliary branch from the Liffey, for the purpose of supplementing the supply. Again, there was another plan, that the two canals should furnish the supply. But against this last proposition there was found the insuperable objection that the two canals were not sufficient to give the required quantity. Well, there was another plan: viz—to supply the city from the Dodder. That plan was familiar to them all, and it was unnecessary to enter into the details of it; but it was found to involve the construction of a large reservoir, which would cost much more than had been contemplated, and still the supply would not be equal to the demand. There remained, then, the prospect of obtaining the supply from the Liffey; but this project embraced two plans, one of which was to get the supply from Kippure, and the other from Pough-la-fooca. Both of these plans had been carefully investigated by the committee; but it was ascertained that if the supply should be obtained from Kippure, there would be required to be constructed there a catchment reservoir, which, from the nature of the ground, would cost a very large sum, and in fact it would be at present impossible to state what that sum would amount to. Assuming, however, the sum which had been stated as the true amount, there still lay this great objection, that the practicability of the project was quite doubtful. As regarded the Pough-la-fooca plan proposed by Mr. Brazil, they found upon inquiry that it amounted to the diversion of the River Liffey from its valley to that of the Dodder, and the effect of that would be to supply the millers upon that stream with a quantity of water such as they never had before, rather than to supply the city with water in the most advantageous manner. Independently of other objections to this plan, however, there was this one, that it would afford a supply of only two million gallons a day, or only one-sixth of the quantity required. The committee being requested to consider the supply which might be got from the Pough-la-fooca district, and the sites along the Liffey, reported, the plan which was now suggested to be adopted, namely to take the supply of water from a point lower down than Pough-la-fooca, where they would get an abundant supply of equally pure water, with this one advantage, that it would be less coloured than the water derived from Pough-la-fooca. At the same time, he should state, that the water, before it arrived at the city reservoir, would have some colour during flood time. He wished also to refer to the quantity of water which would be derived from this point. It had been satisfactorily ascertained that at the driest season of the present year, which was one of the driest that had been for a long period, three times as much water passed this point as would be required for the supply of the city; so that, while one-third of the quantity would be taken for the supply of the city, the remaining two-thirds would be left for the use of the millers. As regarded the Grand Canal and Royal Canal, they had documents to show the utter futility of depending upon these for a supply. After investigating the matter fully, and with the assistance of engineers and others competent to form an opinion, they were informed by the directors of that company that they could furnish no more than 3,000,000 gallons a day, and the Royal Canal Company, after paying equal attention to the subject had come to the conclusion that they could not supply more than 4,000,000 gallons in the day; and even that amount would not be guaranteed. Taking all the plans into consideration, the committee had come to the conclusion that the Liffey was the only available source, that it would afford the most certain supply, and that such supply would be furnished at the lowest cost. They had gone carefully over the engineers' report, and found that the estimate would amount to only £150,000, and it might be mentioned that their own engineer, as well as the consulting one, believed that that would be the outside cost. After some other remarks, in which the speaker stated that the intended water works would not merely accommodate the present population of the city, but a population of 400,000 or more, he concluded by moving that the report be adopted, and referred to the special committee, so as to enable the Corporation to prepare a bill for the next session of Parliament, also that the committee should consider the expense of the undertaking, and lay such information before the Corporation at as early a day as possible.

Mr. Boyce seconded the motion, and in doing so said he considered the plan proposed a great improvement on the other ones which had been submitted to them. The only difficulty he now saw about the matter was as to the certainty of the supply. As to the Royal Canal Company, it would appear from the report that some blame was attached to them in relation to the present proceeding.

Dr. Gray said that Mr. Boyce was labouring under a mistake. So far from any blame having been attached to them by the committee, the committee thought there was great credit due to them for the trouble which they had taken to furnish the Corporation with the desired information.

Mr. Boyce, resuming, said the view which the Canal Company had taken of the matter was that the guaranteeing a supply would involve a penalty, and they did not wish to incur such responsibility without better advice than they had at the time. They did, however, consult a very eminent engineer, so as to ascertain how far they could agree to the terms of the Corporation, and they found that it was possible to guarantee a much larger quantity than four million gallons a day—yes, even six million gallons; but that would require the expenditure of a large sum of money, and they were not in a position to incur that expense. But, taking the supply at four million gallons a day, he did not consider that £1,200 a year was an extravagant demand.

Mr. Martin (Trinity Ward) said, it was quite natural that the city should be supplied with water from the river on which it was situated. He approved of the plan proposed in the report, for it would secure to the city a continuous supply of water, not from a pond or reservoir, where it might be lying for months, but directly from the mountains. It also appeared from the report that 80 millions of gallons flowed into the Liffey daily from different sources, and that only one-eighth of that quantity would be required during the year, so that the compensation to the mill-owners would be much less than was considered.

Mr. Whelan spoke at considerable length in opposition to the report. He thought that Lough Owel was the proper place to obtain the supply from. He was also of opinion that they should consult some other inquirer, and would therefore suggest the name of Mr. Bateman, who was lately instrumental in obtaining for Glasgow its present supply of water.

Alderman Reynolds referred to the polluted condition of the two canals by which the city is at present supplied, and the amount yearly paid for such supply; and, taking these facts into consideration, he believed it was high time to dissolve partnership with the canal companies. There was one matter in relation to this part of the inquiry to which he wished to direct their attention—namely, the fact that the Earl of Meath claimed, by ancient grants, the privilege to supply that portion of the city called the Meath Liberties with water; but the water which had been so supplied was of so polluted a character that he believed it had no parallel in the United Kingdom. He regretted hat the report did not advise making it tompulsory on the Earl of Meath to supply the occupiers of his property with proper water, and he would therefore suggest that they should make a strong case before the committee of the House of Commons on the subject, and thus relieve that large portion of the city population from so substantial a grievance. Alderman Reynolds also referred to the estimated cost of the water works. He did not believe that they could be completed for the amount stated, but even if they cost £250,000 he considered that they would be cheaply obtained. He also thought it would be much better to employ an Irish than an English engineer. Mr. Hawksley, on whose judgment such great reliance had been placed, had not shown himself very successful in the construction of the Liverpool water works, on which he had been engaged.

The Alderman also referred to the possibility of getting an adequate supply of water from the Liffey. He did not think that they could. How was it possible to obtain so many millions of gallons from the place alluded to, when they were all aware that in the dry season, and when the tide was out, a person might walk across the river at Merchant's Quay or Usher's Island. The Alderman concluded by pointing out the financial means by which the works could be constructed. As soon as their contracts with the canals ceased, they should apply the £2,200 a-year, now paid to them, as well as the surplus of £700 or £800 of the pipe water department, for that purpose.

Mr. Acheson briefly referred to some of Alderman Reynolds' observations. He did not think that any censure should be visited upon the commitee for the appointment of Mr. Hawksley as consulting engineer. He also considered that Mr. Codd and Dr. Gray were entitled to the best thanks of the citizens, for the trouble which they had taken upon this important question. There could be no harm in acceding to the adoption of the report, for, should any better plan be hereafter discovered, they could withdraw from the present step.

Mr. Codd then addressed the meeting at considerable length, and applied himself particularly to answering the objections raised by Alderman Reynolds, as regarded the adequateness of the supply. Before they had come to the present conclusion the committee had taken all the precaution, and availed themselves of all the information which science could afford, and after the fullest inquiry they had ascertained that even in the driest summers they would have three times the quantity of water necessary for the wants of the city and its suburbs. As regarded the supplying of the Earl of Meath's Liberties they did not wish to excite any differences, and thought it best to confine themselves at present as to what was the best source from whence to supply the city; when that was settled he was sure the Earl of Meath would throw no obstacle in the way of the inhabitants of that portion of the city being supplied with pure water. In dealing with the interests of the mill-owners on the Liffey, they intended to act towards them in the most liberal manner, and in no way to require that they should sacrifice them. As regarded the employment of Mr. Hawksley, in place of an Irish engineer, he had only so say that they had acted upon Alderman Reynolds's own principle, when he voted for the Welsh paving stones in preference to Irish ones; in other words, they thought the course they took the cheapest and the best. He knew of no Irish engineer competent to undertake such a work, with the exception, perhaps, of his friend Mr. Whelan, or Sir John Benson, and even that gentleman had not been connected with water works at the time that they required a consulting engineer. As regarded the means at hand to construct the works, it was a very singular thing that, notwithstanding his own inexperience, and that of his friend Dr. Gray, they had both stumbled upon the very same plan as the sagacious Alderman.

His lordship said he would join his thanks to those already expressed to the two gentlemen (Dr. Gray and Mr. Codd) for the time which they had devoted, and the ability they had displayed in the preparation of the report, upon a subject of the greatest usefulness and importance to the citizens. His lordship then put the resolution, that the report be adopted; that it be referred to the committee to take the necessary steps to enable the Corporation to bring the project before Parliament next session; and that the committee should consider the cost of the undertaking, and lay such information before the house as soon as possible.

The resolution was passed almost unanimously, and the meeting then adjourned.

Robert Stephenson in Society.—Here he was simply charming and fascinating in the highest degree, from his natural goodness of heart and the genial zest with which he relished life himself and participated its enjoyment with others. He was generous and even princely in his expenditure—not upon himself, but on his friends—and his love of the English pastime of yachting amounted almost to a passion. On board the Titania, or at his house in Gloucester-square, his frequent and numerous guests found his splendid resources at all times converted to their gratification with a grace of hospitality which, although sedulous, was never oppressive. There was nothing of the patron in his manner, or of the Olympic condescension which is sometimes affected by much lesser men. A friend (and how many friends he had!) was at once his equal, and treated with republican freedom, yet with the most high-bred courtesy and gentle considerateness. We may doubt whether any of the celebrated reception-houses of our aristocracy ever afforded more delightful gatherings than those with which Stephenson's expansive tastes surrounded him in his home. Men of science, letters, art, great travellers, engineers young and old, of both sexes and of varied accomplishments, gave to his reunions a completeness the more striking that it seemed never to be anxiously aimed at. Surrounded by his choice collection of modern works of art, or explaining his philosophical apparatus, or battling some scientific thesis, or exchanging some sprightly banter in a social circle, the image of Robert Stephenson will rise up before his friends as a pillar bearing the record of some of their happiest hours. What a favourite he was with all, especially with women and young persons! No one who enjoyed his intimacy can forget the easy and familiar manner in which he was accustomed to enlarge on interesting but abstruse points of natural philosophy. But to ladies, and the young especially, he made a point of explaining everything with more than usual care and definiteness, never quitting the subject until he was satisfied that he had been perfectly understood.—*Once a Week.*

Singular Mouse's Nest.—In cutting a fourpound loaf of bread, a few days ago, in a farmer's family, at Barnwell, near Oundle, a small orifice was observed, and on being followed up to the centre of the loaf, a mouse's nest was discovered, snugly and warmly constructed of the leaf of a copy-book, torn into shreds, on which reposed nine young mice, apparently just brought into the world. What makes it more singular is, that the loaf was baked only on the preceding day.—*Cambridge Independent Press.*

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.

FRIDAY.

(Before Judge Berwick.)

In re Wm. M'Kee.

His Lordship was about to order a dividend of 3s in the pound in this case, but, upon the application of Mr. Molloy, he consented to defer the order until Wednesday next.

Mr. Larkin applied, on behalf of Messrs. Quinn and Dennison, for the costs of proceedings prior to the bankrupt's filing his petition. A similar application was made on behalf of Messrs. Young and Anderson.

His Lordship said he would take time to consider the matter.

COMMISSION OF OYER AND TERMINER.

The trial of prisoners was resumed yesterday at the Court-house, Green-street, by the Lord Chief Baron and Judge Perrin.

THE POST-OFFICE CASE.

The trial of John Lally, the letter-carrier, indicted for the unlawful detention of three letters, was resumed this morning. The case for the prosecution having closed,

Mr. Curran addressed the jury on the part of the prisoner. He said that the case required the most careful consideration. The young man standing at the bar had hitherto an unimpeachable character, and the jury should hesitate before they brought in a verdict of guilty. Although there might be suspicious circumstances connected with the case, yet they could not convict the prisoner upon suspicion alone. He would meet the case, as regarded the first two letters, by denying that there was any positive evidence that they had ever been given into his possession for delivery, or that they had been subsequently traced to him. He did not intend to make any charge against the officials of the Post Office, but supposing an officer in that establishment dishonest enough to take away those two letters, perceiving there was money in them, but that from the nature of the contents he could not make use of them, what was there to prevent him putting them in the letter-box in which the letters had been found? The only evidence adduced to show that the prisoner had placed them there was, that he was in the room where the letter-box stood; but they should recollect that he was not the only party having access to it. As regards the "trap letter," there was no proof that the prisoner had unlawfully detained it. Counsel said that all the circumstances stated in the evidence might be true, and yet the prisoner might be innocent. Certainly, the existence of such circumstances was not inconsistent with his innocence, and, in the merciful language of the law, they were bound to give him the benefit of every doubt, whatever might be the consequence. The learned counsel then went over the evidence, and concluded by stating that he left the case with confidence to the jury, believing they would carefully investigate it, and that he was satisfied that in their hands the liberty and character of his client were safe.

Mr. Charles M'Garry, solicitor, was then examined, and gave the prisoner an excellent character. He stated that he knew him from his childhood, and had frequently rewarded him with presents at Christmas for his good conduct.

The Lord Chief Baron charged the jury at great length, explaining to them the law as bearing upon the case, and pointing out the particular points of the evidence, which he reviewed and dwelt upon for a considerable time.

Mr. Curran, after the jury had retired, contended, on the part of the prisoner, that with respect to the letter which was addressed to a fictitious person in Russell-street, for the purpose of entrapping the prisoner, its detention could not be construed into an indictable offence, inasmuch as there was no person to whom it could have been delivered.

The Jury returned to court, and stated that they found the prisoner Guilty upon two courts of the indictment, and acquitted him of the one upon which Mr. Curran had raised a legal point.

The prisoner was not sentenced.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Two women, named Eliza Kelly and Mary Byrne, were indicted for having, on the night of the 18th October, at Golden-lane, feloniously assaulted one Margaret Lynam, and taken from her by force the sum of 7s. 6d. The prisoners pleaded not guilty.

Margaret Lynam deposed that, on the night of the 18th October, at Golden-lane, the prisoner, Eliza Kelly, caught hold of her and knocked her down, and the prisoner, Mary Byrne, seized hold of her and held her, while the first-mentioned prisoner took the sum of 7s. 6d. from her pocket; they completely tore the pocket off her; the prisoners then ran away; witness procured the assistance of Police-constable 18 A, and proceeded to Fordam's-alley, where the prisoners lived, and gave them into custody; witness bled a good deal from the effects of the beating she had received.

The prisoner Byrne energetically cross-examined the witness, for the purpose of proving she was under many pecuniary obligations to her.

Police-constable 181 A, corroborated the evidence of the previous witness.

46 A deposed that he saw the prisoners and the prosecutrix in Bride-street on the night in question; prosecutrix asked witness to take the prisoner Kelly for an assault, but he refused, as he saw nothing to warrant him in doing so; the prosecutrix made no charge against the other prisoner; and she did not charge either of them with taking her money.

The jury Acquitted the prisoners.

Assaulting the Police.—Timothy Towson, a young man, was placed at the traversers' bar, indicted for having assaulted Denis Duncan, 61 D.

The Constable deposed that he was on duty at the Lotts, taking care of the premises of Messrs. Caldwell and Horner, in which a fire had broken out; there was a paling erected around the premises, inside of which the prisoner came; a gentleman came up (the superintendent of waterworks), and asked witness about the danger of the fire breaking out again; the prisoner, who was drunk, came over, and began to point out smoke, and otherwise interfere; he ordered him to retire, but the traverser refused, stating that he had a right to be there; a scuffle ensued, in which witness and traverser had several knocks down; and he was ultimately, with the assistance of four other constables, and after biting witness in the left leg several times, lodged in the station, house.

Cross-examined by Mr. Curran—I did not catch the prisoner by the throat previous to my telling him to leave; I had taken a glass of grog in the morning, and in the evening, when this occurrence took place, I took, at the instance of a gentleman, a taste out of a bottle of brandy which had been taken from the ruins; this was all the drink I had; I did not press my knee on his throat or stomach; did not hear that he was obliged to be attended by a doctor in consequence of the injuries he received; the young man did not say he was in the employment of Young and Groves, next door.

Several other policemen were examined, who witnessed or took part in the transaction, but their evidence was substantially the same as that given by the prosecutor, with some difference as to details.

Mr. Mervyn Crofton, superintendent of water works, deposed that he was at the fire on the day in question in the discharge of his duty; he saw the traverser; witness asked the constable did he think there was any appearance of fire, as he saw steam or smoke issuing from the premises; the constable said he thought it was steam, but the traverser interfered and said it was smoke; the constable said he had no right to interfere, but traverser said he was minding his masters' property, Messrs. Young and Groves; the policeman rejoined, and said they had a right to send some one else besides a drunken man; the constable then seized the traverser by the throat, and said, "I'll guzzle you;" a scuffle ensued, in the course of which the policeman put his knee on the traverser's chest; he was scarcely able to articulate a word when he was released from the constable's grasp by a sergeant who came up.

Mr. Gorman, apothecary, Henry-street, stated the injuries the traverser had sustained.

The Chief Baron charged the jury, who at once Acquitted the traverser.

The traverser was next put formally in charge on another indictment for an assault upon a second police-constable, arising out of the same transaction, but the evidence being the same as in the former case, he was also acquitted on this charge.

CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER.

Edmond Purcell, a blind man, of middle age, was placed in the dock charged with the murder of his son, Timothy Purcell, at Stocking-lane, on the 20th August last.

James Purcell was examined, and deposed that on the night of the 20th August last the deceased (his brother) came home late; he was drunk; he went up stairs; witness' father was sitting along with him at the fire of a woman named Clark, who stopped in the lower part of the house; the father soon after went up stairs; witness followed and met his stepmother coming out of the room; his brother jumped out of bed and seized a poker; there was no light; witness endeavoured to separate his brother and father; the prisoner brandished the poker over the deceased's head several times, and said he would have revenge; he cannot identify the penknife produced; seen his brother afterwards lying on the floor of Mrs. Clarke; did not hear any previous quarrelling.

The Prisoner asked the witness had not his son seized him by the throat, and broken two chairs over his head?—witness denied having any recollection of the circumstance.

The witness' informations were read by the court, in which he stated the facts as to which the prisoner questioned him.

Jessie Clarke deposed to finding the deceased lying on her room floor, when she returned home after getting some milk; she had not heard any quarrelling previously.

Constable 11 B, who arrested the prisoner, deposed that the prisoner, while in his custody, stated that he had stabbed his son in defence of his own life.

Surgeon William Jameson deposed that he attended the deceased in Mercers' Hospital; he made a *post mortem* examination, and found that he had received five wounds, such as might be inflicted by a penknife, in various parts of his body; one entered the left lung, and another penetrated the gall bladder, which, in his opinion, caused death.

Mr. Martin O'Connor, the resident pupil of the hospital, also described the injuries received by the deceased.

The prisoner made a long statement as to the circumstances which led to the quarrel between himself and his son, but he did say he had stabbed him.

The Lord Chief Baron charged the jury, who returned a verdict of Guilty.

The names of 63 jurors were called, upon £5 fine, and the long panel will be called over this morning at 10 o'clock.

The court adjourned to this hour.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD-OFFICE—FRIDAY.

Extensive Robbery.—Michael Mulread was brought up in custody of Acting-Inspectors Hughes and Smollen, charged on suspicion of having stolen a quantity of silver plate from the residence of G. V. Colthurst, Esq., J.P., on the 6th inst. The prisoner was also charged with unlawfully having the property in his possession on the 20th inst., at his house, 28, Rainsford-street, consisting of nine silver dessert spoons, a broken silver fish-trowel, a portion of a silver spoon, and a german silver crumb-trowel, the property was identified by Robert Brennan, a butler in the employment of Mr. Colthurst, as that of his master, which he (Brennan) stated had been stolen on the above night from a side-table in the dining-room, from which it had been extracted by means of some person entering the window.

Mr. Sidney, on behalf of the prisoner, produced a witness named George Eastwood, who deposed that Mulread was his tenant, and that on the morning of the 20th instant his wife came to him, and requested him to come down to her house, as her husband, "Mick," wished to see him; Eastwood went down, and saw three men in the room of the prisoner, who said to him, "I have found some plate in an ash-pit, and what would you advise me to do with it?" Eastwood told him to advertise it in the papers; the father-in-law of the prisoner said, that if he gave the plate up to the police he would not get anything for it, but when he advertised it he would get a reward, and, if not, the mere fact of his taking such a step, would "raise his character;" the witness stated that he then drew out the following advertisement:—"Found, on the 19th of October, in the neighbourhood of Rainsford-street, several articles of plate; the owner can have them by describing them, at 28, Rainsford-street, to Michael Mulread. They will be given up by paying the advertisement."

This advertisement, it appeared, had been taken to the *Freeman Journal's* Office, and 2s. 6d. paid for having it inserted in that paper, but the circumstance coming under the notice of the police immediate steps were taken by them to countermand the order for its appearance.

Mr. Porter said he would dismiss the first portion of the charge against the prisoner; but would require him to enter into his own recognisance in £40 to appear when called on in reference to the second.

Highway Robbery.—A man named Patrick Lennon was brought up in custody, charged with having, on the 23rd inst. forcibly stolen a shawl from a respectable young woman, named Mary Mitchel, on the Ranelagh road.

Prosecutrix stated that the prisoner met her on a lonely part of the road, where there was not any great thoroughfare, and snatched the shawl violently from her arm. He did not return it to her.

Lennon confessed he was a deserter.

The case was sent for trial to county sessions.

Breaking Glass and Assault in the Workhouse.—A woman named Anne Meredith was charged with breaking twenty panes of glass with stones, in the South Dublin Union.

Mrs. Frances Dunne, ward-mistress, deposed to the committal of the offence. The prisoner was likewise charged by two of the paupers of the workhouse with having violently assaulted them on the previous morning.

The case was sent for trial.

On leaving the dock, the prisoner made a most ferocious attack upon the constable (52 A) who had her in charge.

COLLEGE-STREET—FRIDAY.

Illegal Possession.—Michael Deaker, Thomas Boyle, and William Berne, were brought up in the custody of Police-constable 101 B, charged with the unlawful possession, and also with stealing, about ten yards of fine linen. The prisoner Deaker had been detected pawning the articles, and was given into custody by the pawnbroker. The other parties were subsequently found to be implicated in the sup posed robbery, and were accordingly arrested.

The case was remanded.

A Disputed Corpse.—A scene took place in the town of Ballinalee which stands unrivalled in the annals of burial-ground scenes. To give this curious case all the grace which recital demands, it becomes necessary to go back a little. A man named Trapp, a Protestant, residing near Ballinalee, some years ago became enamoured with the fair sprout of the —— family and faction. He became united to his lady-love before Hymen's altar, and in course of time they were blessed with a family of mixed genders, which afterwards became opposite in religious principles. The boys went with the father, and the girls joined the mother in opposite direction. Time wore on, and one of the boys paid the debt of nature, dying in the faith of his father. Some will have it that the father threatened him with immediate transportation beyond the bourne, if he would not allow the parson to be present with him during the limited period preceding his death, while the mother was untiring in her exertions to introduce the priest. However, be this as it may, the grim proprietor of all things claimed his prey, and neither parson nor priest dare resist the imperative demand. Last Sabbath was the day appointed for the interment of the body. The funeral was accordingly proceeding to the church burial-ground for the purpose of depositing the body in its kindred earth, but had not proceeded far when the faction from whose fold deceased's mother was a stray sheep, appeared in sight under a full press of "Sunday clothes and shillelahs," and having arrived in close proximity to the parties who carried the coffin, they demanded the body of the young man with the confidence of men who knew their demands could be enforced. Here followed a scene which "baffles all description." Suffice it to say, that the presence of death did not prevent or still the fierceness of the turmoil and riotous bearing of the assailants, who at length succeeded in carrying both the dead and wounded off the field, to the great consternation of the paternal guardian. The grave thus cheated of its child had to be again closed, and the father had the painful duty imposed upon him of seeing the remains of his son carried off to the Roman Catholic cemetery, amidst a profusion of discordant yells that would have thrown the Delaware Indians completely in the shade.—*Longford Journal.*

Death of an Eminent Bristol Merchant.—A telegram was received in Bristol on Saturday, announcing the somewhat sudden death at Baden-Baden, of Mr. Conrad W. Finzil, the head of the well-known and extensive sugar refinery firm at Bristol. The event was wholly unexpected, as the family had received letters from Mr. Finzil only a few days previously announcing his intention of shortly returning to England. Mr. Finzil was the architect of his own fortune, having risen from the rank of journeyman to the eminent position he had occupied long previous to his death. He was of German extraction, and by several important improvements in sugar-refining, protected by patents, had amassed a princely fortune. Perhaps no man dispensed a larger amount anonymously in charity. The asylums at Bristol, at which about 1,000 orphans are fed, clothed, housed, and educated, without any public appeal in their behalf, and, which, perhaps, are the most remarkable institutions of the kind in existence, partook to a great extent of Mr. Finzil's large-hearted but unobtrusive benevolence. The hospitals of the city, the restoration of the noble church of St. Mary, Redcliff, and all cases really deserving, were liberally assisted by Mr. Finzil. Where other men equal, perhaps, in position and fortune, gave their tens, the deceased gave his hundreds, and many a subscription list is extant in which the well-known name of C. W. Finzil appears for 1,000*l.* Mr. Finzil was a Conservative, but he was no partisan, and he preferred doing good by stealth to mingling in the petty contests of politicians. In his removal the charitable institutions of Bristol have sustained a great, almost an irreparable loss, and his memory will be long cherished as one of the munificent benefactors of the city of his adoption. Mr. Finzil's son, accompanied by Mr. W. Brittan, the family solicitor, left for Baden-Baden on Saturday evening, for the purpose of bringing the remains of the deceased to Bristol for interment.

The Prince of Wales' Birthday.—A communication having been made to her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department upon the subject of Government commemorating his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' birthday by a general holiday, the following is the answer received to the application, viz.:—"Whitehall, Oct. 22.—Sir,—I am directed by Secretary Sir George Lewis to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th inst., in which you inquire whether there is any intention on the part of the Government to recommend the commemoration of the day on which his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will complete his 18th year; and I am to inform you that Sir George Lewis is not aware of the existence of any such intention.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, H. Waddington."

A Milk Strike.—A meeting was held last week among some of the farmers at the Abbey Hotel, Stavely, Mr. Borwick in the chair, when it was unanimously agreed that they should each bind themselves under a fine of £5 not to sell blue milk under fourpence per gallon, and new threepence per quart. The inhabitants hearing of this, assembled on Saturday night to take into consideration the best way to keep the milk at its usual price. It was therefore agreed to strike against the rise of price, and accordingly, when the cart first came, the morning after the rise, the man had the pleasure of taking it home again. The effect is that the dealers have been glad to lower the price to the old standard.

Dublin Markets.

(From Rogerson and Co.'s Circular.)—We have had a very large show of stock here to-day. The recent severe weather has injured the grass, and no doubt graziers are sending more than usual quantities to market; this, combined with the fact that from the severity of the weather cross-Channel few or none of the Manchester buyers came over, operated against the sale of second-rate beef, on which there was a fall of 20s. a-head, and many left unsold; best descriptions, however, about maintained former quotations. Good sheep sold as before; middling and inferior a shade lower. Veal plentiful, and easier bought. Wool—Nothing doing in wool. Prime heifer and bullock beef, 60s to 62s per cwt; second-rate and coarse beasts, 40s to 50s do. Best wedder mutton, 6½d to 7d per lb; inferior and ewe, 6d to 6½d per lb. Veal, 7d to 9d per lb.

Provisions.—In the Spittalfield markets bacon further advanced 2s per cwt, and all met ready buyers, and likely to continue so for the next three weeks. Prices—Bacon, 65s to 68s; middles, 68s to 70s; short hams, 48s to 54s; long, 72s to 76s; lard, 63s per cwt.

St. Sepulchre's Butter and Bacon Market, Kevin-street.—Bacon, old, 00s 0d to 00s; new, 64s to 67s; hams, old, 42s 0d to 46s 8d; new, 50s to 53s 0d; cheeks, to 42s 0d per cwt. Oats, 11s 6d to 13s per barrel. Cool butter, 10d to 13d per lb; firkins, 100s to 112s. Poultry—Geese, 2s to 4s 0d each; chickens (alive), 1s 4d to 2s; crammed fowl, 4s to 6s per couple; rabbits, 1s 0d to 1s 4d per pair.

Egg and Butter Market, Little Green.—Eggs, 8s 4d per 124 (wholesale); hen, 9s 4d to 9s 6d per do. (retail); cool butter, 7½d to 13d per lb; firkins, 70s to 100s 8d per cwt.

Buter Crane, 18, Thomas-street.—Firkin butter first quality, 112s; second quality, 106s; third quality, per cwt. Coel butter, 10½d to 13d per lb.

Fish.—Herrings, fresh, 6s per cwt.

Fruit.—Apples, 1s to 6s per hundred; Croftons, 6s to per do.

Hay and Straw—Hay, 4s to 5s per cwt; straw, 1s 8d to 2s 4d per do. A continuance of hard weather like the present would raise prices.

Potatoes—Kemps, 3s to 4s per cwt; Downs 2s 4d to per ditto.

Bread—First quality, 7d; second ditto, 6d; third ditto 5½ dper 4lbs.

Coals.—Furnace, 12s. to 12s.; house 14s., 15s. to per ton.

Whitehaven Colliery Office.—Price of Whitehaven coal, week ending Thursday, 27th October, 14s per ton. Dublin market 19 Whitehaven vessels, and two at Kingstown.

(From Ganly, Sons, and Parker's Circular.)—The trade remains quiet, prices the same as for several past weeks. Mixed lots, 24s. 3d. to 24s. 6d.

RETURN OF CORN AND OATMEAL SOLD AND DELIVERED DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING Oct.

				From s. d.	to s. d.
1496	Wheat, per barrel	20 stone...		24 6	28 0
3147	Oats	do.	14 stone...	12 0	14 3
—	Bere	do.	16 stone...	00 0	00 0
2620	Barley	do.	16 stone...	14 0	17 0
—	Rape	do.	16 stone...	00 0	00 0
—	Oatmeal	cwt.	8 stone...	00 0	00 0

THOMAS ARKINS, Clerk of Corn Table.

Irish Railway Returns.

Made up to the respective dates as under.

Name of Railway.	1858. £	s.	d.	1859. £
Belfast and Ballymena, Oct. 22	1226	5	9	1213
Belfast & County Down, Oct. 23	536	5	5	430
Ballymena and Portrush, Oct. 22	335	19	8	272
Cork and Bandon, Oct. 22	343	18	7	336
Cork, Blackrk, and Passage, Oct. 22	239	18	1	226
Dublin and Wicklow, Oct. 22	1773	11	2	1500
Dublin and Belfast, Oct. 23	1611	19	4	1538
Dublin and Drogheda, Oct. 23	1809	5	0	1623
Dundalk and Enniskillen, Oct. 22	781	8	10	669
Gt. Southern and Western Oct. 22	8448	6	10	7669
Irish South-Eastern, Oct. 22	283	6	1	287
Killarney Junction, Oct. 22	609	1	9	609
Limerick and Ennis, Oct. 22	163	10	11	
Limerick and Foynes, Oct. 22	176	9	9	133
Londonderry & Enniskillen, Oct. 22	910	3	0	792
Midland Gt. Western, Oct. 23	4208	10	10	3886
Waterford and Limerick, Oct. 22	1278	6	10	1130
Waterford and Kilkenny, Oct 22	406	12	11	333
Waterford and Tramore, Oct. 22	54	7	0	73
Ulster, Oct. 23	1800	2	11	1738

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH RETURNS.

	1859.
Bristol and Exeter	£7231
Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire	2735
Great Western	33505
Great Northern	26723
Lancashire and Yorkshire	33100
London and North Western	83177
London and Brighton	17273
London and Blackwall	1617
Midland	37574
North British	5904
North Eastern	39691
Oxford, Worcester, &c	5140
Shrewsbury and Birmingham	1888
Shrewsbury and Chester	3159
South-Eastern	22579
South Devon	3143
West Hartlepool	4030
Dundee and Arbroath	612
Edinburgh and Glasgow	6260
Glasgow and South-Western	7659
Scottish North-Eastern	3985

Dr. Everies, R.N., died on board the Eglintoun while on his passage from Bombay to the Cape, where she arrived on the 9th of September.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

Cockroaches and Crickets.—Of the numerous insect tribes to which the dwellings of mankind are subject, there are none more obnoxious than the common kitchen Cockroaches (erroneously termed the Clock or Blackbeetle), nor none more destructive than it and the noisy chirping house Cricket. They have prodigious powers of increase, and where their multiplication is permitted, they are a corresponding nuisance. At night they sally forth in hordes from their burrows, when nothing insecured can escape their voracious depredation. In the kitchen, larder, dairy, cupboard and pantry every vessel is ransacked, and every eatable invaded by the disgusting things. Books, boots, shoes, silk, satin, woollen and cotton cloths are devoured by them, or rendered useless by being gnawed through. Nor is the entertaining room and bedroom exempt from their nefarious midnight sorties; for in their nocturnal revels they will insinuate themselves even into those sacred chambers, and are often accidentally carried there by the inmates in their dress. Various means have been employed for their extinction, but trap and kill as many as you will, in the ordinary way, and you cannot extirpate them—"The cry is still they come." However, many of our readers will no doubt be glad to learn that in one night, or a few hours, these "living house-plagues," or veritable emblems of a demoniac race, however numerous, may be wholly eradicated for by Greer's Patent Anti-Vermin Mixture (in bottles at 6d. and 1s.), they are summoned *en masse* from their dens of darkness, and, revelling in that artfully prepared food of chastisement, they are speedily victimised by their own voracity, and laid buried together in heaps on the floor. Also, by this beautiful scientific, safe and simple preparation, rats, mice, and other vermin may be at once and for ever annihilated. To be had of the Patentee, R, Greer, Chemist, Anti-Vermin Office, 49, Brownlow-hill, Liverpool.—*Liverpool Daily Post.* [By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that Mr. Greer has entrusted the wholesale agency for Dublin to Messrs. M'Master and Co., 121, Capel-street, of whom the article can be had wholesale and retail.]

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Paralysis, deep seated rheumatism, and stiff and contracted joints may always be cured by these medicines, though not in a single day. The patient must have perseverance and determination, and then with these powerful medicines he cannot fail to conquer his disease. The Ointment should be briskly rubbed into the parts affected, after they have been fomented with lukewarm water. The Pills, by their action on the blood and the humours of the body, are an admirable auxiliary to the Ointment and improve and invigorate the whole system. Directions for the use of these medicines accompany each pot and box.

BIRTHS.

Mansergh—At Newtown Ellard, the wife of Richard St. George Mansergh, Esq., of a son.

Paget—October 23, at Smith-hill, Elphin, the wife of the Rev. James S. Paget, of twin daughters.

Smyth—October 26, at the Manor House, Ratoath, the wife of Richard J. Smyth, Esq., of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

Bushby and Pillans—October 25, at St. Mary's Church, West Brompton, by the Rev. C. J. Goodhart, minister of Park Chapel, Chelsea, Alphonso Bushby, Esq., of Dublin, to Louisa Henrietta Frances, second daughter of J. W. Pillans, Esq., of St. Mary's-place, Brompton.

Duncombe and Mills—October 26, at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of York, the Hon. Cecil Duncombe, second son of Lord Feversham, to Eleanor Jane, youngest daughter of Charles Mills, Esq., of Hillingdon Court, Middlesex.

Woodward and Parker—October 27, at St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. W. C. Greene, George Woodward, Esq., of Norfolk House, Rathgar, grandson of the late Sir William Moor, Bart., of Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire, and of Major Mason, Rock-hill House, Bath, to Jane, eldest daughter of the late John Parker, Esq., of this city.

DEATHS.

Henzell—October 27, James Armstrong Henzell, Esq., ninth, and third surviving son of John James Henzell, late of Molesworth-street, Esq., grandson of the late Rev. Doctor John Hudson, rector of Kill, and also of Bowdenstown, diocese of Kildare, and Prebend of Killamery, diocese of Ossory, and grand-nephew of the late Rev. Dr. Edward Hudson, Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, domestic chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Dorset, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Stackpoole—At Prior's Court, near Newbry, Jane, widow of Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Stackpoole, 45th Regiment, formerly of Clareville Lodge, Andover.

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Post Office Orders and Cheques to be made payable to Lawrence E. Knox, 4, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.

Printed and Published at the Office of THE IRISH TIMES, No. 4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, Parish of St. Thomas and City of Dublin, for the Proprietor, by David Tremaine, Saturday, October 29th, 1859.